The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

The Bureau Officers Cry "Grant! Grant!" But There is No Grant.

The G. A. R. Demanding to Share the Offices With the President's Family.

The Administration Trading Furloughs for Votes.

Pennsylvania Central Strategy.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The President advises one of those faithful members of his Cabinet yet to be found at his post, that the probabilities are against his leaving Long Branch for some time yet. This is not only a great disappointment to the office-seekers who had begun to flock around in considerable numbers, when it was first stated that his Excellency might come down this week, but it is really a serious embarrassment to the numerous bureau officers here, who have an immense amount of routine business awaiting the simple signature of the President.

That truly loyal association known as the Grand Army of the Republic is beginning to waver in its devotion to Grant. At a serenade given here last night several members made speeches full of implied threats against the great soldier if he didn't portion his offices to them more generously and to his relatives more sparingly.

[To the Associated Press.]

LIGHT-HOUSES ON THE CHINESE COAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury recommends, in a letter to the Secretary of State, based upon the official dispatch of Minister Lowe, that there be no interference by the United States as to repairing light-houses on the Chinese coast, he being of opinion that the Chinese Government will in time fulfill its obligations in this respect.

PROSCRIPTION APPLAUDED.

The Daily Chronicle was serenaded this evening by the Grand Army of the Republic, to indicate their approval of the course of that paper in favor of removing political opponents from the departments and appointing Union soldiers to fill their places. From a thousand to two thousand persons were present.

GRANT FAILS TO COME TO TIME.

The non-arrival of the President here, to-day, has disappointed many who were anxious to see him.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN

made direct to the Treasury up to noon, amounted to $52,68,000. In addition, Jay Cooke & Co. report the receipts of about $7,000,000.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF CASH.

A short time after the wreck of the steamship Golden Rule, the safe belonging to the United States Treasury was found and forwarded here, where it was examined by the department. Machinists reported that it did not bear marks or evidence of having been forced open by instruments, but could have been, and probably was, broken open by being violently thrown from side to side of the hold of the vessel, and among the rocks after the vessel broke up. No part of the money contained in the safe was ever recovered, and, notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the department, their detectives and others, for more than three years, nothing has been discovered casting suspicion on the officers or crew of the vessel, nor on those employed in wrecking the vessel. It is now over six years since the Golden Rule was wrecked. Notes in the safe are past due three or more years, and no trace has been found of their existence.

ANOTHER DECISION AGAINST KENTUCKY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided not to allow the claim made by the Bank of Kentucky for refunding of taxes paid. The claim for refunding was on the ground that the State owned a large amount of stock in the bank.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STRATEGY.

It is reported that Col. Thos. A. Scott has concluded a negotiation with the Harper's Ferry Water Power and Manufacturing Company for their property recently purchased of the Government at Harper's Ferry. This is a movement in railroad strategy of great importance, as it will give the Pennsylvania combination possession of a point through which it can secure a much shorter route between Washington and the West than that now being constructed by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. It is intimated that the object is to extend the road from Hagerstown, in Maryland, to Martinsburg, Berkly county, West Virginia, and from thence down the Potomac to Harper's Ferry, and from thence across the Shenandoah to Keyes' Ferry, where it will form a junction with the Washington and Ohio road.

BUYING VOTES WITH FURLOUGHS.

The acting Secretary of the Interior will grant ten days' leave of absence, in addition to the usual leave of absence of one month, to each Pennsylvanian in the Department who wishes to attend the coming election in that State, provided such additional leave is necessary to enable them to vote.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to-day to the new loan amount to $11,350,000. It is anticipated that the balance of the loan will be closed immediately, and subscriptions will be filled in the order of their reception.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

B. Mullet has resigned as Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Works for this Territory, and Gen. G. S. Greene, of New York, elected in his place. Mullet was immediately elected Consulting Engineer.

THE GOLDEN-RULE CASE.

R. W. Taylor, First Controller of Currency, has made a detailed report to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the facts in the case of the Government loss by the wreck of the Golden Rule. He says that the evidence shows that the notes were lost in the sea, and recommends that the Treasurer be credited as in other cases for notes cancelled and destroyed, and that proper entries be made of the cancellation and destruction on the books of the Register.

WORKINGMEN INVESTING IN BONDS.

The recent demand for the new five per cent. bonds has developed a great increase in the call for bonds of the denominations of $50 and $100, which is understood to be due to investments in these securities by the working classes.

PERFUMERY.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has suspended for the present the enforcement of the ruling of the late Commissioner Pleasonton relating to original and unbroken packages of perfumery.

INDEPENDENCE COMMISSIONERS.

John A. Martin and Geo. A. Crawford have been appointed Commissioners for Kansas to the centennial celebration of American independence.

MRS. COLBURN.

Her Trial for Poisoning Her Former Husband — Singularly Weak Testimony for the Prosecution.

Equivocating Witnesses.

COLUMBUS, O., August 24.—The first witness examined to-day in the Buffenbarger case was John Hoin, a school-teacher. He had boarded at Buffenbarger's house, and on two occasions saw Colburn there. Colburn and Buffenbarger seemed intimate.

W. Jones testified that he saw Colburn at Buffenbarger's house twice, and thought he saw him a third time, in the dusk of the evening, going around the stable, about three months before Buffenbarger's death. Three years before Buffenbarger's death witness sold six hundred and eighty acres of land to him. He suggested to Buffenbarger that he deed the land to his wife, now Mrs. Colburn. Buffenbarger replied: "Ann has been a good woman, and I think it is my duty."

Alfred Straup swore he used to visit the residence of Mrs. Colburn's father to see the girls. On one occasion Mrs. Colburn asked him what he thought of old "Buff." He said he was a pretty good old fellow. She said if she wanted him she could have him, and then asked him how long the old man would live. He responded he would live ten years. She responded, "That's the devil of it." The witness, in reply to a question on cross-examination, was singularly forgetful of dates, places and persons relating to the alleged conversation sworn to in the direct examination.

Mrs. Ella Hains said she had been employed on the farm to make a black silk dress, which was not to be trimmed like a mourning dress. On the cross-examination Mrs. Hains said that the dress was trimmed with black lace, not crape, and was not cut like a mourning dress.

At this point the prosecution called for a decision on the motion to exhume the remains of Buffenbarger. The Justice decided that all the testimony for the prosecution should be submitted before the motion would be passed on.

LATER—THE BODY NOT TO BE RE-EXAMINED.

COLUMBUS, O., August 24.—The examining court in the Buffenbarger case this afternoon refused to grant the motion to re-exhume the remains of Peter Buffenbarger, and the prosecution announced that its testimony had all been offered. Thereupon Mr. Harrison, for the defense, moved that the defendant be discharged. This motion was argued by counsel, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

CANADA.

The Great Boat Race—Renforth's Death—The Winners.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 23.—The second Tyne crew say Renforth should not have rowed, as he was subject to fainting fits under excitement.

The programme is disarranged for the present, and no further entries have been made. Fifty special police have been sworn in, in anticipation of the arrival of suspicious characters. There must have been from 12,000 to 20,000 spectators present.

When Renforth dropped his oar both crews paused a moment, the Tyne turning and making for shore. Renforth rallied for a few moments after reaching his hotel, and was able to speak. Violent pains, however, ensued, with discharges of blood and mucus matter from the mouth and severe purging. The symptoms of his disease point to the operation of a drug, but no suspicion attaches to the St. Johns crew. The coroner will make a thorough investigation.

The principal winners are the American backers of the Tyne crew, and persons from the West are the chief losers.

House Struck by Lightning.

ERIE, PA., August 24.—The residence of ex-Mayor Alfred King was struck by lightning this forenoon, the fluid tearing a large piece of the roof to atoms and splitting the chimney from top to bottom. Prof. Kennedy King, the elocutionist, was directly under where the lightning struck, and was badly bruised by the falling timbers and plaster, but received no injuries.

Connecticut Valley Railroad.

HARTFORD, August 24.—The completion of the Connecticut Valley railroad was formally celebrated to-day by an excursion from this city to Say Brook.

NEW YORK.

More Charges of Corruption in the Quarantine—Mrs. Gen. Sherman Abused by Brutal Hackmen—Legal Sharks Gobbling the Westfield Victims—The Italian Celebration.

THE ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Italian celebration to-night, the final arrangements were made for the procession to-morrow. Delegations from the French Republican Society, the Spanish Society, and officials of the Cuban republic will take part. Among the features of the procession will be the Italian flag with the inscription "Roma Capitale," and flanked by American flags, and two triumphal cars representing modern and ancient Rome, while other triumphal cars, filled respectively with hundreds young ladies and boys represent one hundred cities of Italy. Deputations of the German Landwehr of New York, Turnvereins and Hungarian clubs, will also join in the procession. The 8th, 9th, 6th and 69th regiments, and possibly some others, will parade. Well-executed engraving representing the destruction of the Italian Republic of 1849 has been prepared for distribution. The entire police force and several companies of infantry are ordered on duty to guard against any breach of the peace. Gov. Hoffman is expected in town.

CORRUPTION IN THE QUARANTINE.

The Tribune publishes additional charges against the mismanagement of the quarantine under Health Officer Carnochan. It says that the transactions covering four months show that some few of the principal merchants were compelled, under the regulations of Dr. Carnochan, to lighter their goods unnecessarily in lighters of a company which paid him a bribe of $40,000 for the privilege of charging three prices for the work. Consequently two-thirds of the amount in every case, and all in many, was deliberate stealing.

FAILURE OF THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

A sale of the elevated railroad has been ordered by the court on the 25th, to satisfy its creditors, and it is expected the amounts received will not exceed the value of the material.

A GOOD MISSION.

Rev. Dr. Neat Scheack, of Brooklyn, who has just returned from a mission to the Russian Government on behalf of the oppressed Protestants of that country, reports that the reception of the commission by Prince Gortschakoff was eminently satisfactory.

THE REDUCING CHARITIES.

The Commissioners of Charity have been forced to cut down their expenses some $90,000 having been taken off their estimate for the year. The result is that they have abolished the temporary relief system by which many persons in distress have heretofore been aided.

TAMMANY RADICALS.

The Times, in again referring to persons who profess Republicanism and yet are Tammany place-holders, states that there are pay-rolls on which are entered the names of persons who hold no office but draw pay monthly, and that these men draw pay from a fund at the disposal of Tammany, and it adds, "we can name a man who within three days has said; 'I go up to headquarters on the first of every month and get a hundred dollars, but I don't hold no office and don't do no work.'"

MRS. GEN. SHERMAN BADLY TREATED.

There are constant complaints that hackmen and runners at the rivers and railway depots are committing brutal outrages upon travelers arriving in the city. Notwithstanding the fact that the outrages are committed under the observation of the police, arrests are seldom heard of. Tuesday night, when the wife of Gen. W. T. Sherman arrived at the depot of the Hudson River railway, she was surrounded by a gang of the roughs, and, together with a gentleman by whom she was accompanied, narrowly escaped severe injury. Her apparel was considerably damaged, and her escort was badly cut about the hands, and his clothes torn by an assaulting ruffian.

THE ITALIAN CONVENTION.

The Italian convention has under consideration to-day an amendment to their by-laws that all the Italian societies in the United States be embraced in their Union.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENTS.

Fifteen millions of the new five per cent bonds, subscribed for abroad, will be ready for shipment by Saturday's steamer, and more will follow on the 6th proximo.

LEGAL SHARKS.

One of the victims of the Westfield disaster at Bellevue Hospital said yesterday that some lawyers had called upon him some days ago and induced him to sign a paper. He signed it, he says, when he was partly out of his head from pain. On coming to himself and learning what he had done he asked to see the paper. The lawyers called again and read it. It was to the effect that if the patient received any damages from the Staten Island Ferry Company half of it would go to the lawyers, and if the patient got no money the services of the lawyers were gratuitous. It seems that the lawyers have gone through all the wards, to patients who can neither read nor write, and induced them to sign the papers represented above.

THE POST BACKING THE TIMES.

The Post, commenting upon the attempt of the Board of Aldermen to obtain possession of the Times property, says this matter has already been carried far enough to demand the attention of the press of the country, and especially of this city. The passage of the resolution in question by the Board of Aldermen is a distinct threat by our city fathers against the liberty of the press. It is a declaration that the official power of the government will be used to punish attacks made by the press for public reasons upon public men. It is a notice to every journal that it shall not criticise and denounce fraudulent acts by our rulers, under penalty of persecution, which, on the most frivolous pretext, may inflict serious loss.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE INVESTIGATION.

The Tribune is dissatisfied with the Mayor's proposition for the investigation of the city accounts by any concealed committee. It thinks the investigation can be made by the people when the accounts are first published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Tennessee Press Association arrived here to-day.

The promised accounts of the Controller's office will make a volume of 8,000 pages.

About $1,200 have been collected in Jersey City to aid the sufferers by the recent explosion.

In the examination of the steam boilers of the city, nineteen have been found defective and unfit for use.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—P. M.

Gold has been dull but more plenty to-day, caused by the payment of the Government gold for interest and yesterday's sale of $2,000,000. Loans were made at from 1-32 ℔ cent, ℔ day to flat for use. In the afternoon from 1 to 2 ℔ cent. was paid for carrying.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $45,000,000.

The Government bond market was a fraction higher, with small business. It is estimated this evening that only about $10,000,000 of the 5 ℔ cent. loan, allotted to this country, remains untaken. The new 5 ℔ cent. bonds closed at 112⅛ @112¼, the highest figures reached since the loan was brought out.

The Stock market has been active and strong, especially for Pacific Mail, Western Union, New York Central and scrip, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Panama and Wabash. Panama sold up to 66¼, an advance of 3¼ ℔ cent. in 3 days. The bears seem to be growing timid. It was reported this evening that Drew has slipped away from his bear party and is buying Northwestern common and Rock Island. The market closed steady and strong.

Money is easy at 2@3 ℔ cent.

With the exception of Missouris, which are strong and active, State bonds have been dull, with but few transactions.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	118⅞
Coupons of 1862	114⅞
Coupons of 1864	114⅛
Coupons of 1865	114¼
Coupons of 1865, new	113⅜
Coupons of 1867	113⅝
Coupons of 1868	114⅛
Ten-forties	114⅛
Currency 6's	116⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96⅛	Old Virginia	63
Old Tennessee	75	Old N. Carolina	45
New Tennessee	75	New N. Carolina	25⅛
New Virginia	72		

STOCKS.

Canton	78⅛	Rock Island	109⅛
Western U. Tel'gh	61⅛	New Jersey Cent'l	108⅛
Quicksilver	12⅛	St. Paul	61⅛
Mariposa	5⅛	Do. preferred	81⅛
Do. preferred	5⅛	Tol. & Wabash	68⅛
Adams Express	82⅛	Do. preferred	84
Wells & Fargo	47⅛	Ft. Wayne	99⅛
American Express	57⅛	Terre Haute	25
U. S. Express	57	Do. preferred	59
Pacific Mail	52⅛	Chicago & Alton	119
N. Y. Central, con.	98⅛	Do. preferred	120
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	94⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅛
Erie	30⅛	C. C. & C.	87⅛
Erie preferred	59⅛	Burlington	140
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	116⅛
Do. preferred	131	C. C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
Reading	113⅛	Ill. Cent.	133⅛
Michigan Central	120⅛	Union Pacific	32⅛
Pittsburgh	117⅛	Cent'l Pac. bonds	100
Northwestern	79⅛	Union Pac. bonds	88⅛
Do. preferred	91⅛		

BASE BALL.

Haymakers vs. Niagaras.

BUFFALO, August 23.—The Haymakers defeated the Niagaras of this city to-day. Score 41 to 10.

Forest Citys vs. Stars.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The game of base ball to-day between the Forest Citys of Cleveland, and the Stars of Brooklyn, resulted in the defeat of the Stars by the following score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Forest Citys	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	9
Stars	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	6

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The barometer, which was Wednesday afternoon on the New England coast, has extended southward with increasing pressure, and is now off Cape Hatteras, and south and southeast winds have been very generally reported during the day from South Carolina to Maine, with cloudy and variable weather. Light local rains have been reported from New Jersey, and rain fell last night at west station, northeast of Georgia. Smoke and haze still continue from North Carolina to New York. Light showers reported last night from lower lakes. Cloudy weather has increased very generally in the Mississippi and Ohio valley, and a severe local storm is now reported from Southern Illinois.

Probabilities—Barometer will probably continue to fall along the entire Atlantic, with rising temperature and light southwest winds from Virginia and Kentucky to New England. The condition will be favorable for local storms over this small area to-night, and Friday the barometer will probably continue high, with clear and pleasant weather on upper lakes. A cyclone is probably advancing from the northwest upon Southern Florida.

The Jail Delivery—Leader Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 24.—Wheeler, an ex-convict, supposed to be one of the parties who chartered the tug by which the prisoners made their escape from Sing Sing, has been arrested and held to await the action of the grand jury.

FOREIGN.

Gradual Disbandment of the National Guards of France.

Thiers Hints at Resigning the Presidency.

Atrocious Conduct of the Commune in Paris.

Bismarck's Overtures to Austria.

ENGLAND.

An Amnesty Meeting.

LONDON, August 24.—The Amnesty Association of Dublin will hold a meeting in Phœnix Park on September 3d, to petition the Queen for the liberation of political prisoners.

The Strikes.

A strike by 1,000 workmen has occurred at Leeds. The newly employed workmen at New Castle were simply hissed yesterday by the strikers. No trouble is now apprehended.

Parliamentary Election.

There is excitement over the election of a member of Parliament, in the place of Chas. Buxton. Walter, the Tory candidate, is now five hundred ahead.

British Commissioner.

Gurney, the British Commissioner under the Washington treaty, sails in September, accompanied by the eldest son of Sir Stafford Northcote as secretary.

Napoleon and Eugenie.

The Emperor Napoleon will pass some time at Torquay. The Empress Eugenie will make a visit to Spain.

Miscellaneous Items.

Commodore Ashbury's yacht Livonia starts on the 31st of August for New York.

The Queen is recovering.

Walteer, the Tory candidate for Parliament, is gaining ground at the election in East Surrey.

FRANCE.

Trials Concluded.

VERSAILLES, August 23.—In the court-martial to-day the argument for the prosecution was concluded, and the counsel for the prisoners commenced to sum up. The accused, Ferre, attempted to read a printed defense, in which he declares that he looks to the future rehabilitation of France for vengeance. He was called to order by the court and not permitted to proceed.

It is reported that Rivet, not Marc Girardin, will be reporter of the committee on the prolongation of Theirs' powers.

Terrible Account of the Deeds of the Commune in Paris.

PARIS, August 10.—Via Mail.—The evidence given yesterday before the court-martial at Versailles, was of the most terrible description.

Dr. Puynoyen testified that the Commune on the 24th of May formed a king court-martial at La Petite Roquette. He saw a man condemned to death in five minutes by some young wretches, about 17 or 18 years of age, who gave themselves airs of the greatest importance. A young soldier was tried for the crime of not joining the Commune. His hands were bound behind his back, and he was tortured in the most inhuman manner "Kneel," shouted the chief of these assassins, and the soldier knelt down. "Get up," and he rose. He was then made to kneel again, a handkerchief tied over his eyes, and then readjusted, and finally the poor lad was shot, and his body tossed into a vegetable cart, amid shouts and laughter. Four other persons were murdered in a similar manner; among them Mons. Surat, who had managed to escape from prison, but who was caught by some of the juvenile defenders at the barricade and brought back. A woman demanded the honor of killing him, and she set on the unfortunate prelate with a poinard, striking at his face, but the bishop kept her off with his hands. At last, losing patience, and jeered by the crowd, this fury drew a revolver and shot down her victim.

Reported Assassination of the King of Spain.

There was a rumor on the bourse this evening that an attempt had been made to assassinate King Amadeus of Spain. It is added that the King received no injury. The report meets with no confirmation.

Gambetta's Proposition.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—The bill of Gambetta for the consideration of the Republican Union Deputies in the Assembly proposes the dissolution of the National Assembly, on the ground that its discussions have proved fruitless; a Constituent Assembly to take its place, and the resignation of Thiers when the Constituent Assembly is elected.

LONDON, August 24.—The Times' special from Paris states that the question of the dissolution of the Assembly is causing excitement, and that grave consequences are possible.

Charge Against Versaillists.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—In the trial of Assi before the court-martial to-day, the prisoner's counsel boldly charged the Versailles troops with using petroleum shells during the siege of Paris. The court promptly silenced the accuser, and stigmatised the assertion as infamous.

Negotiations for Evacuation.

It is reported that negotiation between France and Germany in relation to the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, which has been carried on some time at Frankfort, will be transferred to Versailles.

The National Guard.

La France says an understanding has been reached between the Committee of the Assembly and the Government respecting the dissolution of the National Guards, and that discussion on the subject in the Assembly, and conflict over the disarming, are both improbable.

Anniversary of the Republic.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—It is officially announced that the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic will be celebrated throughout France on the 3d of September.

The National Guards—An Exciting Debate.

VERSAILLES, August 24.—In the Assembly to-night there was a debate upon the bill for the disbandment of the National Guards. General Pelissier, brother of the celebrated Marshal of that name, spoke in opposition to the measure, which he characterized as inopportune and dangerous.

Viscount Meaux followed in a speech demanding the immediate and uncompromising disbandment, which was vociferously cheered by the Deputies of the Right.

Thiers objected to immediate action as unjust. He asserted that only a portion of the Nationals were unfit to bear arms. Being violently interrupted by the right, Thiers concluded by saying it was evident he had lost the confidence of the Assembly and that he knew what course to adopt.

An amendment, proposed by Gen. Ducrot, providing for gradual disbandment, was then adopted by 457 against 154.

AUSTRIA.

Great Distress in Hungary.

LONDON, August 23.—Fearful misery prevails in Southern Hungary. At Banat one-third of the country is under water. In consequence of the bad administration, the dams were suffered to fall into ruin. Thus have become flooded the extensive tracts of land reclaimed during the reign of Maria Theresa, and made fruitful with grain fields. Add to this the storms of this season, and the excessive severity of the Government in collecting arrears of taxes. Vineyards, grain fields, and trees even, have been stripped of their leaves. The Government is seizing for taxes the cattle of the peasants. Some villages owe an amount of arrears greater than the value of their whole property. Agriculture, trade, and industry generally are ruined. A famine is impending.

Bismarck's Overtures to Austria.

LONDON, August 24.—The Echo to-day has a dispatch from Vienna to the effect that the overtures made by Bismarck to the Austrian Government aim at more than a settlement of the Roumanian railroad difficulty. The correspondent says the English foreign office has been warned to watch the proceedings at Gastien.

GERMANY.

The Gastein Conference.

BERLIN, August 24.—The Kreuz-Zitung to-day categorically denies reports on the unfavorable turn to negotiations at Gastein, and that coolness has sprung up between the Emperors of Germany and Austria. The same journal says no special arrangements were intended to be made at Gastien.

Alsace and Lorraine.

The German Ambassador, Count Waldersee, has complained to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Remusat, of an extensive league for the deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine from the hands of the Germans. Count Remusat replied that such a league was illegal, and that it should be dissolved.

ITALY.

Destruction by Lightning.

ROME, Aug. 24.—In the town of Bologne, Italy, a church was struck by lightning and thirty-two persons were killed or injured.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 24—4:30 P. M.—Consols 93⅛. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93⅛; old 1865s 93⅛; 1867s 92⅛; 10-40s 90⅛.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24.—U. S. bonds of 1862 96⅛@96⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 24—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 56 francs and 35 centimes.

ANTWERP, Aug. 24.—Petroleum 49⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—P. M.—Cotton, the market is strong; middling uplands 9@9⅛d; middling Orleans 9⅛@9⅛d; sales to-day of 25,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were for speculation and export. Wheat, California 11s 9d; spring 10s 5d@10s 6d; winter 10s 10d. Cheese 49s.

A Mean Thief.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 24.—Payne Davis, charged with ransacking a trunk taken from the river at New Hamburg, was held to bail to await the action of the grand jury. He gave up more property this afternoon.

Declined to Play.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—The game of base ball between the Forest Citys, of Rockford, and Pastimes did not come off. The Forest Citys declined to play.

THE TURF.

Longfellow's Defeat Explained—He is Lamed for Life.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Intelligence from the Saratoga races report that Longfellow strained a tendon on one of his fore legs during the race, and that he is ruined for life. Intense excitement was caused by the race and its result. Helmbold's driver had instructions to keep close to Longfellow until coming on the third mile. From one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars changed hands on the result. Harper was downcast, and said he was the victim of luck.

More About the Great Race—Longfellow Ran Six Miles—Harper's Integrity.

SARATOGA, August 24.—A correspondent writes as follows concerning the four-mile race yesterday:

1st. Longfellow was not in condition. Choice judges who visited the track this morning at daylight noticed that he was not feeling in his accustomed spirits. His skin was tight. Notwithstanding he ran two miles ten minutes before the race, he hardly raised a sweat.

2d. Why was he allowed to run this two miles around the track, and half way round and back, just before entering on the four-mile race? In reality Longfellow ran six miles. Horsemen are amazed at Harper's seeming lack of foresight, but do not doubt his integrity.

3. Was it a fair race? Questions are being asked on this point. There is not a shadow of a doubt that Harper acted religiously and in the highest good faith. He was afraid to even trust his old rider, Bob Swim, a white boy, for he might have been trifled with, and he believed, though he was not so good a rider, that he could trust Enquirer Joe, a black boy whom he had raised himself. But, to make assurance doubly sure, he did not let Enquirer Joe go out of his sight for six days preceding the race.

4. John Harper lost forty thousand dollars when Longfellow threw the race, for the horse was worth $60,000 yesterday, and to-day no one would give $10,000 for him. Any one sitting beside John Harper during the race could never doubt the old man's integrity, and his absolute faith that he was going to win the race until the last mile, nor his terrible disappointment at the final result.

CHICAGO.

More Revelations Promised in the Cheney Case.

CHICAGO, August 24.—The other bishop alluded to in an article on the Cheney case, going the rounds of the press, copied from the Protestant Churchman, is known to be Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, formerly Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, in this city, a High-churchman and personal friend of Bishop Whitehouse. It was at his suggestion that the visit of Bishop Lee and himself was made to this city, but as the Bishop of Illinois was at that time absent on a visitation, the narrative of the relations of the two visiting bishops to the Cheney case, it is stated, is embodied in letters and documents which will ere long be made public. Their publication, it is claimed, becomes necessary and proper as a reply to the statement of Bishop Lee, and will be looked for with lively interest. Some questions of fact as well as of ecclesiastical courtesy are involved in the narrative as given in the Churchman.

FAILURE OF A GREAT GRAIN FIRM.

Drafts drawn here on O'Brien, Pierce & Co., Portland, Maine, who have been operating heavily in grain in this market and Milwaukee, were returned protested, and the house is reported to have failed. It is understood that the firm were short nearly a million bushels of wheat sold in this market within the past few weeks. Their failure has also resulted in the failure of three smaller houses who were operating for them.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION—MEETING OF A CONVENTION OF PROFESSORS.

A convention for the advancement of agricultural and scientific education met in this city this morning, in pursuance of a call issued some time since. There are some thirty or forty gentlemen present, representing the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, Connecticut, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota and Massachusetts.

The convention was organized by the choice of Hon. John M. Gregory, President of the Illinois University, as president. For vice presidents—Dr. Marty Miles, Professor of Agriculture in the Michigan Agricultural College; Rev. Jos. Denison, President of the Kansas Agricultural College, and Professor D. C. Gilman, of the Sheffield Scientific School. Secretaries—A. N. Prentiss, of Cornell University, and Professor John Hamilton, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College.

Dr. Miles, the president, and Professors Hamilton and Denison gave brief statements of the work which the institutions they represent are doing for the advancement of practical and agricultural education. Each gave encouraging reports of the labors in his institution.

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of experiments which should be tried in common by agricultural colleges.

The speakers were Professors Miles, of Michigan; Hamilton, of Pennsylvania; Daniels, of Wisconsin; Prentiss, of New York; Gregory, of Illinois; Swallow, of Missouri; Hilgard, of Mississippi, and others. The discussion closed by passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to this convention a set of experiments recommended for trial at the agricultural colleges in the various States, with detailed statements of the method of performing them, so as to insure all possible uniformity of condition at each point.

THE OLDEST INHABITANTS.

The fifth annual reunion of old settlers of Lasalle county, composed of those who have been in the county thirty years or over, took place to-day in Judge Caton's Park, Ottawa. There was an immense attendance. The number was larger than ever before. An address of welcome was delivered by Hon. J. D. Caton. He was followed by Col. E. D. Taylor, Hon. T. Lyle Dickey, Jno. S. Armstrong and others, and the day was commemorated in a very happy manner.

Contributions for Strasbourg Library.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Information has been received here that Gen. Count Bismarck Bohlen, nephew of Prince Bismarck, and the German Emperor, and the Governor-General of Alsace, have officially authorized Col. M. Richards Muckle, of this city, to act as their representative in the United States on behalf of the Strasburg library, which was seriously damaged by the war. He is to appeal to publishers, authors, colleges, historical, scientific and library associations throughout the United States for contributions of books toward the re-establishment of the famous library, in connection with an association formed for the same purpose in Germany and England.

Meeting of Ex-Confederates.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The Republican has a dispatch from Huntsville, Mo., saying about twelve hundred ex-Confederates assembled at the Roanoke fair grounds to-day. Gov. Reynolds, Gen. Shelby, Col. Slayback and Capt. Collins were called out and made speeches. The utmost good feeling prevailed, and politics were not alluded to. Among the resolutions passed was one, that it was the duty of all to turn their backs upon the past and grasp manfully the duty and responsibilities of the future.

Home from a Cruise.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 24.—Lorillard's yacht Enchantress, thirty-two days from Sicily, arrived at Newport this morning.

THE EMINENCE FAIR.

Third Day—Increased Attendance—Premium Lists—Etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

EMINENCE, August 24.

The attendance to-day was larger than at any time during the week, owing to the agreeable change of the weather from blood-heat to temperate. A slight rain was graciously vouchsafed to us, though not sufficient to satisfy the longings of a panting and perspiring multitude.

The horse shows to-day were quite creditable, and elicited some enthusiasm from the crowd, but the exhibition of mules was somewhat tame. Nobody takes an interest in "your mules" except the owner. The trotting race was the feature of the day, and, although against the rules, a good deal of money was ventured upon the result.

FANCY SADDLE GELDINGS AND MARES.

Fancy saddle gelding—Callaway and Ireland, Henry county.

Fancy saddle mare—J. M. Atkinson, Woodford county.

MARE AND MULE COLT.

Mare and mule colt by her side—J. E. Baker, Henry county.

MULES—HORSE MULES.

Three years old and under four—J. M. Spurgeon, Henry county.

Two years and under three—M. C. Stout, Henry county.

One year and under two—O. Thomas, Eminence.

MARE MULES.

Three years and under four—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

Two years and under three—M. T. Mattox, Henry county.

One year and under two—M. W. Bright, Shelby county.

Under one year old—J. D. Baker, Henry county.

Pair mules driven in harness—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

HORSES FOR GENERAL USE—STALLIONS.

Four years old and over—W. L. Coleman, Trimble county.

Three years and under four—J. M. Todd, Eminence.

Two years and under three—L. L. Dorsey, Jefferson county.

MARES.

Four years old and over—J. B. Todd, Shelby.

Three years and under four—Jenkins, Williams & Co., Louisville.

Two years and under three—C. O. Bailey, Shelby county.

OPEN RING FOR GENERAL USE.

Best stallion, any age—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

Best mare, any age—Jenkins, Williams & Hall, Louisville.

TROTTING.

Open to stallions, geldings and mares, three years old and under four, in harness, one mile, best two in three.

First—($75)—Geo. Lindenberger, Louisville.

Second—($15)—L. L. Dorsey, Jefferson county.

Third—($10)—S. Williams, Louisville.

Fastest trotting colt, any sex, two years old and under three, in harness, half mile, best two in three.

Premium—$50—J. D. Carlisle, Jessamine county.

ROADSTER STALLION.

Roadster stallion—Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.

Roadster, gelding or mare—Lindenberger & Herr, Louisville.

Stallion, gelding or mare—H. G. Hugley, Henry county.

Best pair match geldings or mares, four years old and under five, driven in harness—Premium, Callaway & Ireland, Eminence.

Fortunately, and no doubt very justly, Eminence and Henry county have come in for a good share of the premiums at this fair. M.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Vigorous Opening of the Contest by the Radicals.

Speech of General Sherman at Toledo.

He Reviews Gen. Ewing's Financial Policy.

General Noyes for General Amnesty.

Speech of Senator Sherman.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 24.—The political campaign in Northwestern Ohio was opened on the part of the Republicans with a large and enthusiastic meeting at White's Hall to-night, which was addressed by Hon. John Sherman. Hon. Richard Smith was announced as one of the speakers, but was unable to be present. Senator Sherman's speech was an able review of the political issues of the day, and throughout it was listened to with demonstrations of approval by the large audience.

Referring to that portion of Gen. Ewing's Columbus speech which treats of the national finances, Senator Sherman said:

"He, Gen. Ewing, proposes to issue $100,000,000 of paper money, make it legal tender, destroy the national banks, pay off the 5-20s and thus make money easy and interest light. Before we examine this new departure it is well to inquire whether it is a Democratic departure. If it is merely a Ewing departure, we can probably leave it to commit its author. If this is but a new edition of the paper money schemes which inspired John Law and the South sea bubble, those victims of flimsy romance, those tissues of folly which fancy has woven—we have the lessons of the base life and ruinous decay of the thousand such schemes that have risen and fallen within two centuries.

Is this the financial plan of the Democratic party? If we look to the South, they want no paper money, but open repudiation and specie payments. If we look to New York, California, Connecticut and New Jersey, the only Northern States where the Democratic party have power, we find they utterly reject this scheme and all schemes of paper money, and demand a return to the hard money of the Constitution. The voice of the press in other States is ominous. If we look to Gov. McCook, the nominee for Governor, we find no countenance for such a scheme. If we look to the Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court, we find that they hold all legal tenders to be unconstitutional and void. If we look to Vallandigham, whom Gen. Ewing eulogized, he demands prompt specie payment in the Dayton resolutions.

But Gen. Ewing says this is the new departure of the Ohio Democrats. The only resolution of the Ohio Democracy that bears on the subject is the twelfth. That squints vaguely at the payment of the bonds in greenbacks and a 3 per cent. loan, and perhaps it may uphold Gen. Ewing's magnificent scheme. I am sorry he assumes the banting, as we had a Pendleton departure that was summarily throttled in the house of its friends. Gen. Ewing should have taken warning from the example.

But let me state the fatal objection to this scheme:

First—The four Democratic Judges of the Supreme Court pronounced any scheme of legal tenders unconstitutional and void, while the five Judges who sustained our present legal tender act rested it upon the war powers of the Government, and not one of them would uphold as constitutional a new legal tender in time of peace, in violation of our loan laws, and designed solely to cheat the public creditor. The scheme would then meet at the outset the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court as unconstitutional, null and void.

Second—This scheme is an express violation of our contract with the public creditors. These laws provide that the custom duties shall be paid in gold, and that in no event shall the amount of United States notes ever exceed four hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It is, therefore, an act of open, palpable repudiation and crime against civilization.

Third—The only doubt that ever existed as to the payment of the debt in legal tenders was whether the notes already issued under the acts creating the public debt could be tendered in payment of the principal of the debt. They are no sooner paid in gold than it would be idle to raise the question, even if it was an open one; but it has been settled by the act to strengthen the public credit that no such question shall be made until paper money shall be at par with gold. This settlement of a dangerous question has been approved and acquiesced in by nine-tenths of the American people.

Fourth—Aside from all questions of public debt, the further issue of depreciated paper money, irredeemable in gold, would be a bad policy. No proposition in political economy is clearer, or has been established with more examples, than that irredeemable paper money is the most fruitful cause of misery and misfortune, especially to the laboring man; the most ingenious way to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow. The most important and necessary problem on hand now is, to bring our present paper money, the necessity of the war, up to the standard of gold without distress or contraction. This done, with a proper provision against panics, we have the best system of currency in the world.

Fifth—The allegation that this scheme will lower the rate of interest is without the slightest foundation. All experience proves that paper money increases the rate of interest, and a sudden inflation now would derange all values, diminish the purchasing powers of labor, and drive capital into fixed investments. Real estate. Capital would flee from such a scheme as from war or pestilence.

Sixth—The idea of maintaining a three per cent. currency bond at anything like par is absurd. Its market value would at once be fixed at gold prices by such Democrats as Belmont and Tweed, and the only effect of the scheme would be to cheat the public creditor out of the discount or difference, and the laborer would be cheated by receiving nominally more wages but less food and clothing. The example of England is exactly the opposite of what is stated by Gen. Ewing. She never reduced the interest on her debt except by offering par in gold, and pursued the very policy that the Republican party is now pursuing to reduce her rate of interest.

Seventh—After the United States shall have suffered all the evils of the wild scheme, at the end of the whole stand the notes unpaid, the debt undiminished. We would have no alternative then to pay these notes in gold or repudiate this paper money, completing the triumvirate of financial blots of modern times—Continental money, French assignats, and this nameless issue now proposed. The worst is, while our forefathers and the French were driven by dire necessity to this form of repudiation, we would now enter upon it with the wealth and commerce of a continent in our keeping. General Ewing glides over this, saying after all this paper money is not a debt. It is a promise to pay money. If it is not a debt, what is it?

I might pursue this wild, visionary scheme further, citing historical examples and their fatal effect. They are all grouped by one writer under the name of popular delusions, and have their proper place with witchcraft, sorcery, second sight and such hallucinations.

Before leaving Gen. Ewing I must answer a question he put me, and asks an answer here. I said one of the benefits derived from the national banking system was, they paid millions of tax to the State. If they were driven out of existence they would not pay all these taxes except on circulation. I answer not one of them. The National Banks now keep, and are required to keep, ten to forty per cent. more of their capital in United States bonds than in circulation. These bonds, Gen. Ewing admits, are not taxable at all. When they are made the basis of banking capital they are. The very moment the National Banks are destroyed these bonds are the property of the stockholders. That which now pays eighteen millions tax will then not pay a dollar to either State or National Treasury.

Speech of Gen. Noyes.

COLUMBUS, O., August 24.—A large Republican meeting, the opening of the campaign on the part of the Republicans, was addressed here to-night by Gen. Noyes, the candidate for Governor, and Prof. Monroe.

In his speech, Gen. Noyes discussed reconstruction, amnesty, the Kuklux bill, the New York riots, the Constitutional amendments, finance (including Ewing's theory), the tariff, the Alabama claims, civil service reform, and the "new departure." In reference to amnesty, he said that he was inclined to think that the true policy of the Administration and Government would be to grant general amnesty to all excepted classes, but to exclude by name such men as Davis, Toombs, and Stephens, who still declare that nothing has been settled by the war, and openly threaten to renew the attempt at secession. He defended the Kuklux bill, and advocated civil service reform, hoping that competitive examination will be substituted for personal and political service, as the best test of competency.

After the close of the meeting at the west front of the State House, the Young Men's Republican Club held a meeting at Wagner's Hall, where Gen. Noyes gave an informal reception.

German Republican Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 24.—At the Republican meeting held at Akron this evening Jacob Luller, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, delivered an address in German, which was received with great enthusiasm by a large German audience. He was followed by other prominent Germans.

Delano on the Stump.

SANDUSKY, Aug. 24.—C. Delano and R. P. Buckland spoke here to-day to an audience fair in number. The weather was suffocatingly hot. Judge E. B. Sadler was chairman.

Death of an Old Californian Who Owned a Principality.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Don Adilsiona, a resident of Los Angelos since 1828, and a native of Massachusetts, died there yesterday. His estates formerly extended from Los Angelos to San Bernardo, 65 miles. He sent the first California gold to the Philadelphia mint, five years before the discovery of Gen. Sutter's property.

HUNTING INDIANS IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Gov. Spofford, with three hundred well-armed men and two months' provisions, has entered the Pinal and Magellan mountain country, Arizona, determined to prospect fully the regions from which so many parties of whites have been driven back by the Apaches. Gen. Crook is at the mouth of the Gila in the mountains, and has been unable to bring the Apaches to an engagement.

Election for a Constitutional Convention in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, August 24.—To-day the people of West Virginia voted for and against a convention for the remodeling of the State Constitution, by the adoption of what is called the Flick amendments. About ten thousand disfranchised rebel soldiers and citizens will have the privilege of the franchise on the questions of to-day. The vote will go almost solid in favor of a convention; but, to counterbalance this element, there is a large portion of the Democratic party who vote against the measure. The returns at this writing are meagre and principally from towns along the railway. As it is a question in which party lines are not strictly drawn it is difficult to approximate the result, but the general impression is that the convention is defeated by a small majority.

Erie Projects a New Road.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., August 24.—A large and earnest meeting of citizens, Judge Gardner presiding, is being held in the Common Council room this evening, to consider the proposition from Jay Gould relative to building a railroad between this city and Tonawanda, competing with the New York Central. The temper of the meeting appears in favor of the proposed road, and decisive action will probably be taken.

LEXINGTON'S MISFORTUNES.

A Complete List of the Losses and Insurance of the Two Great Fires.

The following is a list of the losses in the fire at Lexington on Monday morning, August 21st, which destroyed Higgins' Block of six stores:

First building, belonging to Fayette National Bank—Insured in the Andes. Total $4,000.

Barnes & Wood, drugs—Insurance Company of North America $5,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $5,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $5,000; Andes $5,000; Firemens' and Mechanics' $2,000; Home, New York, $5,000; Lorillard $4,000; Hartford $5,000; North America, New York, $2,000; Putnam $4,000. Total $42,000. Loss 25 per cent.

Second building, belonging to John T. Miller—Andes. Total $4,000. Loewenhart, stock therein—Security, New York; North America, Hartford. Total $12,000. Stock removed. Loss light.

Third building, belonging to Wm. Campbell—Washington, New York. Total $2,000.

Lell, confectioner, in second building—Security, N. Y.; North America, Hartford; Continental, N. Y. Total $3,500. Removed and loss slight.

Fourth building, belonging to N. Schultz—Andes $2,000. W. T. Cheeks, 50 cent store—Phœnix, Hartford, $3,000. Removed; loss slight.

Fifth building, belonging to J. Allen Higgins—No insurance. Loss $6,000. Howe sewing machines and millinery stock—No insurance; stock all removed.

Sixth building, belonging to C. D. Carr—Franklin, Philadelphia, $5,000; loss nearly total. S. W. Price & Co., queensware—Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; City Fire, Hartford, $2,000; International, New York, $2,000; loss about $3,000.

Building next beyond Higgins' block; owned by Mrs. E. C. Wickliffe, damaged about $1,000—insured in the Aetna for $2,500. The Observer and Reporter office in this building was insured in the Andes for $2,500; loss, $2,000.

The fire Wednesday, which was by far the most destructive of the two, commenced in Williams & Bro.'s carpenter-shop, on Main street, then communicated to J. M. Graves' livery stable, which extended through to Short street, and being immediately in the rear of the buildings on Broadway, communicated to and destroyed them all, except the "Sunny-Side Saloon," corner of Broadway and Short street; also, destroyed Mrs. Graves' two-story brick dwelling-house, on Short street, west of the livery stable, and F. Montmollin's two-story brick dwelling on Short street, making in all seventeen buildings.

The losses and insurance, as far as known, are as follows: F. Montmollin, Jr., two-story brick dwelling—Franklin, of Philadelphia, $5,000. Loss $3,000.

Mr. M. W. Graves, carpenter-shop—Pacific, of California, $1,200. Loss, total.

J. M. Graves, livery-stable building—North American $1,500, Imperial $1,500. Loss $8,000. Horses and carriages were all removed; his stock of feed destroyed. No insurance.

J. B. Clary, three-story brick store, corner Main and Broadway. Wholly destroyed. Insured with Aetna for $7,000, which fully or more than covers the loss.

Wm. Lansberg, clothing, boots and shoes. Stock removed with very little loss. Insured in the Liverpool, L. and G.

On Broadway—Mrs. Donahue, two-story brick saloon and dwelling—insured for $2,500 in the Phœnix, of Hartford, which about covers the loss on building.

S. W. Reynold, two-story brick grocery store—insured in Phœnix, Hartford, for $2,000—total. Reynold's stock insured in Underwriters' for $1,500—stock removed; slight loss.

Mrs. Schooley's two-story brick building, occupied by Mr. West as a saloon. Loss $2,500. No insurance.

Mrs. Cadwallader, two-story brick, occupied as a dwelling and dress-making store. Loss $2,500. No insurance.

B. F. Graves, agent of Lowry's estate, double two-story brick, occupied as grocery and clothing stores. Building insured in Security for $2,000, and in Western, Buffalo, for $1,000. Loss total on building.

O'Neil, grocery—$700 in Home, Columbus. Loss $300.

L. Roy, attorney—in Security, New York, and North America, New York, for $4,500; loss very slight.

The next was an old double frame of little value unoccupied and uninsured.

R. De Rollier, two-story saloon and billiard hall—insured for $3,000 in Brown's Agency, Cincinnati; loss 3,000.

A small frame unoccupied was pulled down, leaving the two-story brick on corner of Short street uninjured.

A small brick building, fronting on Short street, occupied as a saddlery shop, was destroyed, stock being all removed.

Mrs. Graves, two-story brick dwelling, west of the north end of livery stable—walls are standing in fair condition; loss $2,000; insured in Franklin, of Philadelphia, for $3,000.

BUTLER.

Rich Scene at His Speech in Springfield, Massachusetts—Hard Words and Sharp Retorts—He is Denounced as a Liar and a Blackguard.

A Lively Time.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 24.—Gen. Butler addressed a large audience at the City Hall this evening. He said: Although Republican after the slightest sect, I am called upon to defend myself by newspapers calling themselves Republican, from unheard charges. [Hisses and applause.]

Gen. Butler went on to say that he expected abuse from the Democratic press, but why should Republican papers malign and abuse him? Because he led the first troops through Springfield and Annapolis to Washington? or because he brought back the first thousand of prisoners from Hatteras? or handled the traitors in New Orleans? or refused to swing around the circle with Andy Johnson? or managed his impeachment? or, latter, buried his (Butler's) difference with President Grant, with whom he had some cause of difference? or had, in the Reconstruction Committee, insisted on protection for the loyal men of the South? And yet, said Butler, they would read him out of the Republican party. That fellow who ran away when he got John Brown into trouble, and would testify before the Senate of the United States in favor—

General Butler was here interrupted by Mr. Sanborn, one of the editors of the Republican, who asked if Mr. Butler referred to him.

Mr. Butler answered, "I do."

Mr. Sanborn replied, amid great confusion, "that statement is false."

Butler then yelled, "Why did you run out of a back door, and leave your sister to face a man?"

Sanborn attempted to reply amid yells of "Put him out!" "Speech!" and the audience being wild with excitement; but Sanborn was finally refused a hearing.

After quiet had been restored, Butler reiterated his assertion at length, and said that twenty-five years ago he had a personal collision with Warrington, the Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican, and had been abused by him since, and because he had in New York put the owner of the Republic in Ludlow street jail. Nobody of the name of Butler can get fair play in that paper. As for the Hartford Courant, that paper maligned him because he (Butler) displaced Gen. Hawley from his command for inefficiency and incompetency. The Boston Journal abused him because of his speeches. Jewell, who wants to be Governor, is one of the trustees of Rogers, and the Sumner Republican Journal charged twelve dollars for printing the report of the Republican caucus at Beverly, because Butler delegates were nominated.

Butler claimed that the Republican party, having accomplished its work for the emancipation of the slave, should go forward to adjust, settle and define the exact relation of labor and capital and product of the ill-paid or over-worked laborer from the exclusions of service, as well as from its own greed as from the greed of the employer. He condemned Shakes as illogical and indefensible, and beneath the dignity of American workingmen, the ballot is in their hands. They can enact their own laws and choose their own rulers. They can compel the State to do its duty in this behalf, and give to labor its rights and restrain capital within the bounds of its privileges.

Mr. Butler also spoke at length on the state of the finances, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to allude to the editor of the Springfield Republican as his vindictive and mendacious opponent for the office of chief executive of the Commonwealth. He asserted that while he (Butler) and his comrades were in the field fighting for the Union, that gentleman remained at home villifying others better than himself. Butler condemned the extravagance of the system of governing the State by Boards and Commissions, and said it must be reformed. This could be done inside of the Republican party, but if it is not so done it will be by the people of the Commonwealth irrespective party or Secretary. Men, said Butler have ruled in these matters in your state-house substantially for more than twelve years, ever increasing in their demands for places and pay. If you do not change them they will change you, fellow Republicans, and all the people shall say amen.

HAWLEY CALLS HIM A LIAR AND BLACKGUARD.

The following dispatch was received from Gen Hawley, but the Chairman refused to allow it to be read:

HARTFORD, Aug. 24.—If Butler, in his speech, said I was dismissed or removed from my command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I beg some friend to read this dispatch, in which I say the charges are infamous falsehood, and the man who uttered it a liar and a blackguard. The last-written communication from Butler concerning my conduct was a copy sent me of his recommendation for promotion. [Signed], J. R. HAWLEY.

BOSTON, August 23.—Between sixty and seventy prominent gentlemen of different parts of the State, held a meeting to-day and appointed a committee to take measures to bring Jewel's name before the Republican convention for Governor.

Attempt to Shoot Brick Pomeroy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.

"Brick" Pomeroy was advertised to lecture in Oakland last evening, and it was rumored that Gen. A. H. Lagrange had determined to shoot him on sight because of an article which appeared in the La Crosse Democrat reflecting injuriously on the General's domestic relations. Just as Pomeroy's friends at the hotel were starting for the lecture hall, Gen. Lagrange appeared at the door of the parlor where a number of ladies and gentlemen were sitting. He demanded to see Pomeroy, and attempted to force himself into the room, but was grappled by Col. John Scott, editor of the Oakland Transcript, and a lively fist-fight ensued, the General being eventually removed by his friends. The sheriff of the county, fearing bloodshed, forbade the opening of the hall, and another room was secured and the lecture delivered to a large audience. Mr. Pomeroy denies the authorship or any knowledge of the article referred to. The trouble has been settled, all parties apologizing.

General A. H. Lagrange is Superintendent of the United States Branch Mint in this city. A series of articles, charging him with shameful crimes, appeared in one of Pomeroy's papers, and were extensively copied in the Democratic journals of California. Lagrange published numerous affidavits from residents of Wisconsin, in which State the alleged offenses were said to have been committed, completely establishing his innocence of the crimes charged against him.

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RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	ARLINGTON	9 A. M.
Henderson	CAMELIA	4 P. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	4 P. M.
Madison	NAT WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Juniata, Cin.	Ben Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Charmer, Evansville.
Bermuda, Cin.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Ruby, Brandenburg.	Sandy, Troy.
Enterprise, New Orleans.	

Departures Yesterday.

Juniata, Cin.	Bermuda, Cin.
Rose Hite, Hend.	Leonora, Madison.
Ben Franklin, Cin.	Charmer, Evansville.
Ruby, Brandenburg.	Sandy, Troy.

The river is gradually declining, with 11 inches in the pass down the Indian chute and 4¼ feet over the Portland bar. Weather alternately clear and cloudy, with a light shower yesterday evening, and prospects for more rain. Business inactive. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at various points.

The Charmer and Rose Hite left for Evansville with fair trips.

The Camelia is the Henderson packet today, leaving the Portland wharf at 4 P. M. sharp.

The Arlington leaves for Cincinnati at 9 A. M. to-day and the General Buell at 4 P. M.

The Nat Williams goes out for Madison today at 1 P. M.

Capt. James S. Wise was elected Superintendent of the Cincinnati and New Orleans Packet Company's wharfboat Tuesday.

It is reported that Commodore James, of Corn Island, will purchase for the Cincinnati and Evansville trade the new steamer being completed at Madison.

The Bermuda arrived from Cincinnati yesterday morning with about 75 tons freight, 30 tons of which was for the lower Ohio and the balance for New Orleans.

The Enterprise came in from New Orleans yesterday with a big trip of rags for this market, and about one hundred tons of reshipping freight for Cincinnati.

The James Howard was out from St. Louis eighteen days to Vicksburg. The expenses of her round trip to New Orleans and back to St. Louis will be $17,000, not including damage to cargo and boat, and moneys paid for assistance.

The Umpire, Captain James Hughes, will be in port this morning, and will leave to-morrow evening for Cairo, giving through receipts to all points on the Mississippi river. Montcalm & Co. agents.

Satterwhite & Brothers are now prepared to give through receipts to all points on the Arkansas and White rivers, over the Merchants' St. Louis, Arkansas and White River Packet Company's line, having been appointed their agents in this city.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday a number of steamboatmen at the Merchants' Exchange, among whom were Captains Brinkner, Barnes, Blanks, McVay, Tom Howard, Conway, Lee Kates, Roberts, W. O. Williams and Jim Howard, the famous boat builder, of Jeffersonville; and, what is most singular, every man in the crowd refused to take a drink.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: "River falling, with only four feet of water here last evening, and the water in front of the public landing used principally by small boys as a swimming pond. Pilot Kelso reports not more than three feet of water between here and Louisville for a boat going down. Medoc is the worst place, but Gunpowder is fast becoming as bad. Rising Sun has not been troublesome this fall. The present decline had not reached Grassy flats when the mail boats came up. The Nashville was compelled to turn back from Twelve-Pole, for want of water. Pilot Ellis Mace reports 26 inches water there and at Guyan, and says the C. P. Huntington had much trouble getting over Guyan, drawing 25 inches. On Scioto bar there is 25 inches water; at Quick's run, 32 inches, and at Four-Mile, 30 inches. Mr. Mace says he never saw the river above here in as bad condition."

The Memphis Avalanche of Wednesday says: "The weather yesterday was extremely warm. The river continues on the decline, with 7½ feet on the bars from Cairo to Vicksburg. The pilots on the Vicksburg packets report 7 feet large at Choctaw Bend and Fort Gibson. Between Cairo and St. Louis 5½ feet is reported on the shoalest bars, with the river falling steadily at both points. The Ohio is receding, with 3½ feet in the channel in the lower Ohio. Arkansas river is declining, with 3 feet on Rob Roy bar. White river is declining slowly, with 4½ feet from Jacksonport to the mouth. Business on the wharf was quiet, with fair shipments. As the Commonwealth was rounding out from the wharf the little propellor Bierpoint attempted to cross her bow and collided with her; the Commonwealth struck the Bierpoint amidship, damaging her diminutive cabin and guard and breaking her pilot-wheel. The Bierpoint came near sharing the fate of the tug Nettie Jones. It was feared at the time she struck the Commonwealth that she would be carried under the boat. She made a narrow escape of total destruction. Henry Jackson had charge of the wheel. He was also pilot of the tug Nettie Jones at the time she was run down and sunk by the Great Republic."

The St. Louis Republican of Wednesday says: "The river at this port is almost stationary, not receding 1 inch yesterday. The Missouri continues on a decline, with a poor stage of water for navigation. The Upper Mississippi is receding at the rate of one inch every twenty-four hours. The channel between Hastings and St. Paul has 3½ feet large. Captain Hillhouse of the C. J. Caffrey is engaged in finishing up a dam at Red Rock, which will confine the entire volume of water to the channel which the boats are compelled to pass through. He is also cutting off the points of the crooked bar at St. Paul, straightening the channel and making a good angle at the crossing. With these improvements completed, boats will probably be relieved of all trouble. The boats on this river report 3 feet on Henderson's and 27 inches at French island. The Louisville packets turn back from French island, transferring their freight and passengers by other steamers on the other side of the bar. The Arkansas is falling, having fell 3 inches in 24 hours. There is only 3 feet scant on Rob Roy bar, which is about the shoalest place. The lower Mississippi is declining, making navigation more precarious every day. There is reported about 5 feet 10 inches to Cairo, but channel hard to find. Nothing new to report in this river. The weather was a little warm, just enough to allow a person to feel a little uncomfortable, though a fair breeze was stirring. Business on the levee was a little slack, not quite as brisk as yesterday. Business may be brisk to-day, caused by a decrease in the barge line rates, which will probably bring the other lines down also. The New Orleans and Memphis Packet Company rates remain unchanged."

The New Orleans Republican of Tuesday says: "The weather Sunday and yesterday had arrived at what might be called 'biling hot' and close and sultry, and Old Sol was trying his best to strike somebody, but failed up to the last reports at getting a subject to operate on. Business on the lower landing was very dull, not a dray load in an hour being hauled to any of the boats, and the only discernible activity was the discharging of the St. Louis steamers, all of which (and we have had many of them in the last few days) bringing in very heavy cargoes of Western produce. At present up freights to St. Louis, Louisville, etc., are very scarce, with the exception of railroad iron, and none too much of that to brag of. The river marks last evening were thirteen feet six inches below high water gauge of 1862, and the reports from above are that all the streams are falling fast. Freight rates yesterday ruled at full old card rates to Shreveport; one old card and half to Boon's Bend (which is three miles below Jefferson), and two old cards to the wharf at Jefferson; to Ouachita river it is 75c, $1 to $1 25 to Monroe and Trenton, and double that to Camden. We were glad to welcome back again the favorite mammoth steamer James Howard, and, although she has gone through a heap of trouble in sparring and lightering at Choctaw bar, still looks but little the worse of the wear, and after discharging her 2,300 tons she will leave for Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday, the 23d, at 5 P. M. The John Kyle, Captain J. M. Hutchinson, which met with a slight accident at Cairo, a short time since, and was taken to St. Louis for repairs, is now on her way here in as good order as the day she was first launched."

The following correspondence appears in the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday: "I observe in this morning's paper a statement that the United States snagboat Zebra has failed to remove some of the obstructions between here and Louisville that were on the lists. The snag fleet has gone up the river, and as it would take some days to get an explanation from Captain Hays, I have thought it best to give you such information as is now in my possession on the subject. I have no report about the logs opposite the old saw-mill at Lawrenceburg. I directed them to be removed, and suppose that they were accidentally overlooked. Captain Hays reported personally that he had removed all of the sunken bowlder-boat, at the upper crossing at Rising Sun, that could be reached. There is nothing left but the bottom and some of the bowlders. When he worked there on his return trip the water was too deep to enable the crew to remove the bowlders, and without doing so it was impossible to raise the bottom. The bowlders will probably be washed away during the winter, and then the bottom will probably float off or be buried out of the way. The root reported below the dam at Warsaw, he could not find, although he searched for it with great care. At Grassy Flats he reports that the Indiana or head channel was thoroughly cleaned out, and that he waded all over the bar without finding any obstructions. It ought to be added, as a partial explanation, that, finding the funds under my control very low, I was compelled to order the snag fleet home, instructing the inspector, however, to remove everything on the lists that had been omitted on the down trip, and also any other obstruction that he might find near the channel, but not to prolong the work more than was absolutely necessary. It must be borne in mind that the appropriations for the last two years have been but $50,000 per annum, and that the greater portion of these small sums had to be expended in building dams and dredging, so that the amount available for snagging was very small. I hope that the river interests will endeavor to secure a larger appropriation from the next Congress. Your obedient servant,

"WM. E. MERRILL,

"Maj. Engineers and Brevet Colonel."

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, August 24.—River 4 feet and falling.

EVANSVILLE, August 24.—Weather cloudy and warm; fine shower this evening with brisk wind. River fallen two inches. Port list—Passed down—Tobe Hurt at 8 P. M.; Ella Hughes at 9 P. M.; Evansville at 3 P. M.; LeClaire No. 2 at 3:30 P. M. Passed up—Fayette at 8 A. M.; John Lumsden at 11 A. M.; Burksville at 9 P. M. Business light.

CAIRO, Aug. 24.—Port list—Departed—Virginia, Cairo to St. Louis, at 8 P. M.; Pauline Carroll, Cairo to New Orleans, at 3 A. M.; Dick Johnson, Evansville packet, at 3 P. M.; Capitol City, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 8 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, at 9 A. M.; Andy Johnson, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 11 A. M.; Dexter, New Orleans to St. Louis, at 2 P. M.; R. S. Turner, Cairo to Louisville, at 4 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Louisville packet, at 4 P. M.; Wicks, St. Louis to New Orleans, at 5 P. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, at 6 P. M. River fell two inches. Weather showery during the day and cloudy now. Thermometer 78.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—Arrived—S. S. Merrill and Rob Roy from Memphis; Jefferson City and Belle Memphis from New Orleans; Moonstone from Illinois river. Departed—Mollie Moore and Glasgow for New Orleans; Walt for Vicksburg; W. J. Lewis for Kansas City; St. Louis for Jefferson City; Mollie McPike and Rob Roy for Keokuk; Merrill for St. Paul; Moonstone for Illinois river. River still falling. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—Weather clear and pleasant. River stationary. Departed—Belfast, last night, for New Orleans; Glasgow, City of Alton and City of Cairo, for St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, August 24.—Passed down—Mary E. Poe at 5 A. M.; Shannon at 5 A. M. Passed up—Indiana at 9 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Arrived—Susie Silver from St. Louis. Departed—Henry Ames for St. Louis.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the market is firm; sales of 1,200 bales; good ordinary 16@16⅛c; low middling 17@17⅛c; receipts 906 bales; exports, foreign 349 bales; stock 29,508 bales.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 24.—Cotton is in fair demand; middling 17⅛@17⅛c; net receipts 25 bales; sales 50 bales; stock 3,562 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the market is quiet but firm; middling 18c.

MOBILE, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the market is irregular; middling 18c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the market is quiet but firm; good ordinary 15⅛@16c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cattle count up 1,800 head with a train still due; the market is slow; several lots not offering; prices 9@11⅛c; buyers are holding off for the expected stock; 14 cars of Kentucky 7⅛ cwt sold at 10⅛@11⅛c; 7 cars of Texas 5⅛ cwt at 9c; some poor Illinois, same weight, at 9c. Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,600 head, with 10 more cars detained on the Erie road; trade was active and fat sheep are higher, or 5@5⅛c; a few Ohio of rising 100 lbs selling at 7⅛c, and those of 88 lbs at 6⅛c; lambs sell at 5c for poor Western up to 8⅛c for choice 65 lbs State; a car of Canada 60 lbs sold at 7⅛c. Hogs, receipts 2,800 head; prices are weak at 5@5⅛c alive; 3 cars of Michigan 180 lbs selling at 5 1-16c; dressed 6⅛@7⅛c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Cattle, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts for the week 433 cars against 376 cars last week; 36 cars went through in first hands; sales of 340 head, averaging 1,205 lbs, at $3 25@5 12⅛; 57 head at $44 and 42 head at $43 each. Sheep, ⅛c higher for good; the market is steady; receipts past 24 hours, 16 cars; sales of 3,845 head, averaging 75 lbs, at $4 50@5 62⅛, and 396 head at $3 75 each. Hogs, the market is quiet and prices are ⅛@⅛c lower; receipts past 24 hours, 13 cars, 8 of which went through on consignments; sales of 464 head, averaging 205 lbs, at $4 62⅛@4 75, mostly at the outside figures.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Cattle, the market is fairly active and prices are better; we quote the very best on sale to-day at 5⅛@5⅛c; first quality 4⅛@5⅛c; medium 3⅛@4⅛c; ordinary 3⅛@3⅛c; receipts 2,140 head; sales 1,750 head. Hogs, the market is higher, under a limited supply, at 7⅛c; receipts 2,089 head. Sheep have advanced; the supply is light; fair to good 4⅛@5c; good to extra 5@5⅛c; receipts 3,475 head.

WEST INDIES.

Our Dominican Pensioner—Explanation Demanded of Hayti, etc.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Direct intelligence by steamer from Saint Domingo reports the country quiet, no disturbances having occurred since the rout of Cabral at San Juan. The financial situation was relieved by the receipt of the proceeds of the United States lease of Samana Bay.

The friendly tone of the report of the United States Commission of Inquiry, which has been circulated through the country, was pleasing to the people.

Baez was preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the Dominican victory over the Spaniards.

An explanation has been demanded as to the course of President Saget in permitting Cabral to harrass the Dominican frontier.

The sugar and tobacco crops are both large.

Another Story—Powerful Combination Against Baez.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Post says we have received a letter from a trustworthy source in St. Thomas, August 14, which asserts that the exiles in St. Thomas are more active and hopeful than ever in their plans for the overthrow of Baez. A provisional government, our correspondent asserts, is about to be organized under the Presidency of Fernando Arturoiorina, a highly educated and liberal-minded priest, a native of Santo Domingo, who has been for some time in Hayti. Their seat of government will probably be San Juan. Piemental, who was President of the provisional government during the war against Spain in 1864 and 1865, and one of the triumverate who effected the overthrow of Baez in May, 1866, has joined Cabral at Don Juan, and will co-operate with him in future. Luperon was ill at Cape Hayti. One great opposition to the success of the opposition to Baez seems to have been want of sympathy and unity of action between the military chiefs, Cabral, Piemental, and Luperon. They are now reconciled by the choice of Padre Morito at the head of the Government.

CANAL PROJECT IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Aug. 17.—The British Consul at Carthagnia has gone to England to organize a canal company to connect the interior of the island with Magdalena river.

MEMPHIS.

A Quarrel Results in Murder.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—R. H. Cavanaugh, a tailor, residing on Chaney street, was shot, about noon to-day, by Reuben Jones, who fired the contents of a shot-gun into the bowels of Cavanaugh, who is now dying. They had a difficulty yesterday about the sale of a grocery store, and Cavanaugh was arrested. To-day he was released on a bond of $5,000 for carrying concealed weapons, and on passing Jones' grocery the quarrel was renewed with the result given above. Jones surrendered himself, claiming that he fired in self-defense.

MEXICO.

A Doubtful Honor.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 12.—In view of the early completion of the telegraph line between Mexico and the United States the journals of Mexico suggest that Mexican citizenship be conferred upon Professor Morse.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. CONWAY'S SCHOOL

FOR girls and small boys, south basement of Calvary church, entrance gate on Third street, near Guthrie, will be reopened on Monday, September 4, 1871. au25 d12

NAZARETH ACADEMY.

CLASSES WILL BE RESUMED MONDAY, September 4th. au31 d12

HOLYOKE ACADEMY,

295 First Street,

A FIRST-CLASS Seminary for Young Ladies and Children. Chartered by the Legislature. Course extended and thorough. Fourth annual session begins on Monday, September 4th, 1871. For circulars or further information address N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. au30 d1lex8a* 295 First street.

Louisville Female Seminary.

TWENTY-FIRST annual session will commence on Monday, September 4th. au20 dtsep10 Mrs. W. B. NOLD.

Pittsburg Female College

Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

ONE of the leading schools for young ladies in the United States. Excellent buildings, 148 feet in length. Every private room, and hall, and school-room carpeted. Well-selected course of study. Twenty-two teachers. Special departments and teachers for all the ornamental branches. Four music teachers. Native teachers of French and German. Charges less than any school affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term commences September 5. Send to President Pershing, Pittsburg, Pa., for a catalogue. au17 d1lawtexSu

KEMPER HALL,

A First-class Institution for Girls and Young Ladies.

KENOSHA, WIS.

SCHOOL OPENS OCTOBER 4th. Buildings, grounds, appointments, faculty, &c., of the very best. Rt. Rev. W. E. Armitage, S. T. D., Chairman Board of Visitors; Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, D. D., formerly of Louisville, Ky., Rector. For circular apply to the Rector at Louisville until September 1st; after that at Kenosha, Wis. au17 d1lexSu

Louisville Scholastic and Art Institute,

61 West Walnut Street,

Between Second and Third streets.

THE fifty-third (53d) semi-annual session of this institution will commence on Monday, September 4, 1871. au17 d1m&Su C. PERING, A. M., Principal.

Dr. Moore's Collegiate School,

ON Seventh street, between Magazine street and Broadway, in which boys are thoroughly trained for any college, will be reopened on Monday, September 4th. Residence, 482 Second street. au16 d18

Hocker Female College,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THE second session of this institution will open on

Monday, Sept. 11th, 1871.

The School is of the HIGHEST GRADE, and the facilities for a thorough education unsurpassed. For terms, &c., apply to JAS. M. HOCKER, Proprietor, Or BON'T GRAHAM, A. M., President. au16 d1mexSu

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

FOR Young Ladies and Children, will reopen at 88 Madison avenue, New York City, on Wednesday, September 20th. Address as above. au16 d1m

School for Girls and Boys

MISS E. V. GOODWIN will reopen her school for girls and small boys in the Sabbath-school room of Calvary Church on Monday, September 4th, entrance on Guthrie street. au16 d3w

Kentucky High School, Frankfort, Ky.

E. M. MURCH, A. M. Principal.

THE second session of this institution will begin on Monday, September 4th, 1871. Tuition—For boys, $100 per session of 10 months, payable half yearly in advance. Board of Managers—John Walcutt, H. I. Todd, Grant Green, Thomas Rodman, J. G. Dudley, D. W. Lindsey, S. B. Sayre, W. J. Chinn, E. H. Taylor, Jr. It is the intention of the Board of Managers and incorporators of this school, among whom are many of the first citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, to make it equal in all respects to any in the country. Teachers of the highest order of talents and skill as instructors, will have charge of the different departments. Superior accommodations will be provided for pupils from a distance. Board, including fuel and lights, in the best private families, if desired, at five to six dollars per week, or from $200 to $250 per session of ten months. All applications for admission must be made to the treasurer. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President.

au9 d1m GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.

Cecilian College—Male,

IN the country, on the E. & P. R. R. Board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, per 20 weeks, $100. H. A. CECIL & BROS., Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky. au1 d6w&Su

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Reopens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au5 d&wim

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

CONDUCTED BY

Ecclesiastics of the Congregation of the Resurrection of our Lord,

(St. Mary's P. O.)

MARION COUNTY, KY.,

SIXTY-TWO miles from Louisville, on Lebanon branch L. & N. R. R. Opens with a full faculty. Session from first Monday in September to end of June. Board and tuition per term of five months, $100, invariably in advance. Applications should be made as soon as possible to Rev. ED. GISWALSKI, C. R., President, or Prof. M. A. FRAWLEY. au11 dlf

School for Girls.

MRS. BARNEY and Miss ELLEN D. POWELL will, on the First Monday in September, open a school for Girls. Application to be made at No. 300 Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy31 d&Su1m

Georgetown College and Female Seminary.

THE next scholastic year of these institutions will open September 4th with a full corps of competent instructors. For catalogues containing course of study, terms, &c., address Prof. D. THOMAS or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. au4 d1m

THE MISSES LANE

WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

Dr. Wallace's Scrofula Medicine

CURES the worst cases of Scrofula, or the money returned. Also his Relief Sirup cures Summer Complaint, Cramps in the Stomach and Bowels, and a sure cure for Flux and long-standing Chronic Diseases. Can be had of J. A. McAfee, Eighth and Jefferson; E. S. Sutton, Tenth and Jefferson; Jos. Gottschalk, Eleventh and Jefferson; 291 West Green street, and at all the drug stores. au18 FriSu&We*

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, French, and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 24 and 26 West Fifty-first street, New York. Will commence its fifteenth year September 21st, 1871. For full information send for catalogue. au14 eod3m

Mrs. Burnet's School for Small Children

WILL be reopened on Monday, September 4th, at St. Paul's Church. Entrance north side. au23 eod18

FLORISTS.

NANZ & NEUNER'S

ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE OF HARDY BULBS

FOR 1871

WILL be ready to send out by the 1st of September next. It will be sent free to all our customers. Sent free to all others who apply. Address NANZ & NEUNER, Floral Bazaar, No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth st., between Green and Walnut sts. Flower-grounds and greenhouse No. 472 Third street, Louisville, Ky. au11 d&FrMo

FLORAL BAZAR.

New and Beautiful Plants.

BOUQUETS, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, etc., etc., of the finest fresh flowers, always ready on hand or made to order. Plant and Seed store No. 1 Weisiger Block, Fourth street. Greenhouse and Flower Grounds No. 473 Third street. Established 1850. NANZ & NEUNER, jy9 deod3m Louisville, Ky.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000

Bonds of Haywood County, Tenn.,

FOR SALE BY THE

Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

THESE Bonds were issued in payment of subscription by the county to the stock of the Holly Springs, Brownsville, and Ohio Railroad Company, by authority of an act of the Legislature, after submission to a vote of the county. Their validity has also been established by proceedings carried through the courts for that purpose. The value of real and personal estate in the county, as shown by the U. S. census returns for 1870, is $17,184,118.

The county has no other debt, and is not likely to create any other for railroad purposes.

A levy of tax has already been made sufficient to pay the first year's interest and retire five per cent. of the whole issue. The bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and are offered at a price which makes them yield over ten per cent. per annum. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. jy24 eod&2awtf

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, '71.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

KENTUCKY NEWS.

But little tobacco remains at Owensboro or vicinity for shipment.

The Eminence, Georgetown and Mt. Sterling fairs are all in progress this week.

The beech and white-oak mast throughout the State is heavier than it has been for years.

T. H. Gunter, Commissioner of the Hardin Circuit Court, on Monday last sold property to the amount of $80,500.

The name of the Hon. W. W. Bush, the newly elected representative from Simpson county, is mentioned in connection with the membership of the next House of Representatives.

The Greenville Republican says: "The buildings that were destroyed by fire some time ago will shortly be rapidly filled up again by substantial brick buildings, which will be an ornament to our town."

The Greenville Republican is reliably informed "that in many parts of Logan county the corn crops are ruined by the severe drought, and old corn is exceedingly scarce. Hogs can be had almost as low here as others."

The Frankfort Yeoman of Thursday says: "The Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, which began on Tuesday, has been well attended, and proved, perhaps, especially large and large, and everything passed off in excellent order."

Greenville mourns over an insufficient supply of water. One-half of the people have to depend on their neighbors' wells for their daily supply of water. The Republican says that, in case of a fire, there is not a sixteen or twenty-foot cistern of water in the town.

The Elizabethtown News says although a regular organization of an agricultural fair for Hardin county has failed, that several gentlemen of that county have banded together and will have an exhibition of stock, &c., at Elizabethtown, commencing October 16th and continuing four days. The News says the premiums list will be large, and consist entirely of greenbacks.

A Mrs. Riley, of Owensboro, was, on Monday, "relieved of twenty-two cents, the sooner entered her bed-room saw." The Monitor says it made its egress from the door, and during the long period that it had been in her body, it had made its way between by pads in her clothes, every portion of the body, arms, chest, &c., and which was attributed to any back pay, and the money should have all been made its appearance.

From the Glasgow Times we clip the following: "Monday evening one of the most accidental murders ever recorded was committed near Turner's store, in Metcalfe county. Mrs. Bratton, wife of William Bratton, started to the store, about two miles distant, on horseback, about 2 o'clock in the evening. Several persons saw her on the road, particularly in the road between her home and the store, with her little child in front of her. When she left home she had a pocket-book containing $85 in money, which was missing when the body was found. It is reported that a man had been arrested as the murderer."

The Glasgow Times contains the following account of the mysterious disappearance of a spring: "The Times says: "During the storm on the night on the 16th inst., Mr. Floyd county, has in his possession a double-headed snake. This snake lived some time after Mr. Hawkins captured it. It is of the striped family, between the house and garden snake. It would poke its tongue first to one side and then the other. It can be seen by calling on Mr. H.

The Macon (Miss.) Beacon says that one Stewart, a negro member of the Mississippi Legislature, after a verdict had been rendered by the jury in a child poisoning case, took occasion to lecture some of his own color, in that body, for having a woman guilty, remarking "that they were betraying their own race." The Judge of the court administered a reprimand to the latter to the negro for his officious intermeddling.

Under the title of "Freaks of Fortune" we find the following paragraph in the Hillsboro (N. C.) Recorder: "Mrs. L——, a very nice widow lady from the country, was in town Tuesday hunting a cook's place in some nice family. Many years ago the grandfather of Mrs. L—— owned 150 slaves and many plantations, and at the close of the war her father had *a bushel* of gold. Her husband was a poor man and died in the war, and now this independent and worthy widow woman prefers to cook in some nice family rather than live dependent on other folks."

The Savannah Republican gives additional accounts of the storm in that city on Friday and Saturday. That paper states that it was more disastrous than the storm of September, 1854. The damage sustained by the public works in and about Savannah will not fall short of one hundred thousand dollars. The Central Railroad's loss at one point is from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. The Atlantic and Gulf and the Savannah, Skidaway and Seaboard roads were both damaged. The injury to crops has been immense. The injury to private property is immense.

Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, is situated at the large end of the flask shaped bend in the Alabama river. It is said that the man who lives on the west side of the river has to bend floats down the river to Montgomery; ties his canoe, transacts his business, then floats back to the same river. When he carries his canoe across the river. It is related that this old genius threatened to cut a river channel through his land, which would be a comparatively easy task, and would divert the Alabama river so as to leave the present bed at Montgomery dry and dry, and the city a considerable distance from navigable water.

The Chattanooga Times of Wednesday contains the following emphatic card from Rt. James H. Clanton, recently appointed by the Governor of Alabama as Superintendent of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. The following is the card: "CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 22, 1871.—The cowardly crowd of Stanton pimps, cowards and vagabonds who visited the Burns house last night at the hour of twelve, when I was asleep, and imagined a plot for my destruction, are hereby informed that I have ascertained their work whereabouts, and shall be found at my post of duty in the morning, where they will be warmly received. JAMES H. CLANTON."

The Booneville (Miss.) Recorder of Saturday has the following: "One day last week two negroes, one a boy and the other a girl, were amusing themselves by throwing water at each other, when finally the boy became enraged, and told the girl if she threw any more water at him he would shoot her. No sooner said than done—he drew the weapon, and there being a shotgun close by, heavily loaded with squirrel shot and slugs, he immediately fired at the girl, shattering the left leg in a horrible manner, from the effects of which shot she died a few days after. The boy was sent to Corinth jail, where he now is. He is about 17 years old, and will undoubtedly be hung."

The Forest (Miss.) Register has the following fling at the man whom the Mississippi papers generally term "the modern Jeffreys." The Register says: "One Shackelford—a thing of beauty, discovered by J. L. Alcorn, Governor, as every way adapted for a judge, ordered the name of J. S. McNelly, editor of the Greenville Times and member of the Washington county bar, to be stricken from the roll of attorneys because a paper republished an article from the Memphis Appeal, offensive to Judge S. How, if the article had been anything complimentary of the jurist, we should not blame his censor against McNelly; but, as it is, he has acted unprofessionally, to say the least. McNelly can't resent by striking his name from the roll of practitioners."

The Nashville Union and American, of Thursday, says: "The following letter was received at the Executive office yesterday from Japan. Hoping that it may not be out of place or uninterested parties, we give it entire: 'YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, July 23, 1871.—His Excellency, the Governor of Tennessee, Sir: A Mr. Henry Bonham died intestate at this port in December last, and left a small estate. We have been unable to succeed in getting a clew to his relatives, and under the impression that Tennessee was his native State, I take the liberty of addressing you in regard to the matter, and shall be pleased to receive your kindness, if I can do anything in the matter to call the matter to the attention of those interested. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant, JAMES BRADLEY, U. S. Consular Agent.' Any person claiming to be heirs to the estate of Henry Bonham, deceased, above will furnish a clew to the relatives of the deceased, whereby they can look to the interests of the estate."

We find the following in the Petersburg, Va., papers of Friday last: In view a persistent citizens of Southampton county died leaving a will which transmitted all slaves, and a large amount of property, to the value of $50,000, to the benefit; a sufficient sum to be used by the administrators in sending the freedmen to some State where they would be better off, and the remainder to be equally divided among the legatees. During the war it was impossible to carry out the provisions of the instrument, and now the negroes are for a division of the property, which amounts, as stated, to $50,000, each. As Virginia is a free State, the social conditions of the will do not appear to be in the slightest contravention of the statute. One or more Petersburg lawyers have been retained by the plaintiffs, and there seems no reason to doubt that the colored people will receive their legacies. They are relatively wealthy citizens."

The Atlanta Sun construes the 40,000 Democratic majority in Kentucky as a verdict in favor of the Georgia firm of TOOMBS, STEPHENS & Co. What does Kentucky think of this? Is Kentucky willing to be tacked on to that worn-out concern?

The amendments were made an issue in but one county in Kentucky during the late canvass. That was Marion county—Mr. KNOTT's county—where Capt. E. A. GRAVES, as true and as live a Democrat as lives, beat his competitor, RUSSELL, Mr. KNOTT's nominee, handsomely, and on the squarest of issues. Does the Franko-Louisville firm propose to read Capt. GRAVES out of the party which elected him over them?

The Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, an old-line Democrat and a Confederate General, writing to the Washington Patriot, says:

"The National Democracy, as a living, progressive organization, cannot ignore the great events of the last three years. It has ceased to exist in the principles of its members in several of the States. Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri have already gone into the enrolling act. Kentucky, by ordering the tools to the war, materially improved their political condition. Georgia and Texas were heavily fined by war on the Confederate side are generally not the men who have had most to say on these points. What-ever disorganization there has been in the South has been chiefly made by persons who were not originally political men. As a rule, they avoided the burdens of the war, and have since its close become belligerent. I scarcely know a single man among the best men who fought it out in the field. They are ready to acquiesce in such action as the friends of constitutional government may adopt.

General BUTLER's chances for becoming the next Governor of Massachusetts seem to be more promising than those of any other candidate. He is supported by twelve newspapers of the State—the most of them feeble and obscure, it is true, but in all a round dozen nevertheless. They are the Boston Times, the Newburyport Herald, the Amesbury Villager, the Peabody Press, the Old Colony Memorial, the Middlesex Journal, the Westfield News-Letter, the New Bedford Mercury, the Lowell Courier, the Boston News, the Ware Journal and the Salem Register—a larger number than have declared for any one candidate. It is humiliating to think that such a man as BUTLER can receive the support of a dozen newspapers for any office whatever.

For want of argument it is common to hear the advocates of the third-party movement in Kentucky describe everything that does not enter into the proscriptive spirit of their scheme as "a dodge of the COURIER-JOURNAL." The COURIER-JOURNAL has no "dodges." It is not a "dodger." We appeal to the candor of the public to say whether it has on any occasion attempted to serve any private interest or to dictate any peculiar policy of its own? Was its fight for negro testimony a "dodge," or private or peculiar interest? Was its refusal to go into the white-man's-party scheme a "dodge," or private or peculiar interest? Is its steady representation of National Democratic policy, as expounded by all the conventions and all the leaders, a "dodge," or private or peculiar interest? If so, wherein and how?

The Square Issue.

The only difference that exists in the Democratic party can be stated in a single sentence. Shall we accept or shall we reject the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments? ISAAC CALDWELL and Judge CRADDOCK, representing the ecumenical council at Frankfort, which, by their aid, is trying to establish a close corporation in Kentucky outside of the National Democracy but acting with it, declare for rejecting them and treating them as nullities. The National Democracy, as represented in all the State conventions which have yet assembled and by all the prominent leaders who have yet spoken, declare for accepting them.

There can be no mistaking this issue. Few words are needed to explain either side of it, and we propose to stand or fall by it, and to compel ISAAC CALDWELL and Judge CRADDOCK to stand or fall by it or go back on the record they have made. They shall not with impunity denounce our fidelity to a party, which we are representing with accuracy and earnestness, at the same time that they themselves are lifting up a standard of practical revolt.

If the National Democracy is for nullifying the amendments, then indeed we are not of it. If it is for accepting the amendments, then *they* are not of it. This plain and square statement must be kept distinctly before the mind of those who are preparing for the great national struggle of next year. It is no COURIER-JOURNAL affair. It is an affair of the Democratic party as expounded in Maine, in Pennsylvania, in Iowa, in California, in Ohio, in Wisconsin, in New Hampshire, in Massachusetts, and as represented by such Democratic statesmen as PENDLETON, HENDRICKS, ADAMS, HOFFMAN, GROESBECK and HANCOCK.

The whole case is this contained in a nutshell and given into the consideration of patriotic and reflecting Democrats. Mr. CALDWELL and Judge CRADDOCK and their organs and followers have denounced our course as treason. That course has been in perfect harmony with the course of Democratic opinions and Democratic events. Now, we accept the gage they have thrown down. The fight is not of our choosing or making. It is forced upon us and we accept it. They must make their charges good, and they must do this by sticking rigidly to their own alignment, that is the repeal or nullification of the amendments, which is the test they set up and the test we shall be ruled by. There must be no shuffling, no dodging, no evasion, no modification. Treason is the word and the amendments the test. The field is clear. The election is over. There is no enemy in our front. All that we do from this time forward relates directly to the Presidential campaign. Our State convention will meet early in the year. In organizing for it we have no time to lose, and it is better that we fight this fight out beforehand and settle it and have done of it before we get into action against the Radicals.

Let the people waken up to a full and true sense of the situation. Let the politicians stop and think. Those of them who have positive convictions and are not afraid to risk their future on those convictions will speak out. Those who have not courage or convictions had best keep as close in shore as they can. As far as we are concerned we shall proscribe no one who does not proscribe us. The doors of the National Democracy are wide open and its books are spread out for records. But there must be no misunderstanding the terms, which are committed to the keeping of true men, who in the work of organization will place them before the people plainly.

Kentucky cannot afford to be tied neck-and-heels to a little clump of narrow and impracticable local managers. Kentucky cannot afford to be parceled out by orders from Frankfort. Kentucky cannot afford to throw herself like a dead log across that glorious current of national life and hope which is sweeping down from the very fountains of Democracy. The State, which was a national power, cannot afford to give up its nationality in order to serve out a mess of pottage to a few men who are content to be great at home, knowing very well that they are incapable of making any figure abroad. So we stand for Kentucky as Kentucky was in the days of her power and her glory in the National Government—for Kentucky as she was when represented by CLAY and CRITTENDEN and BRECKENRIDGE and PRESTON—for *national* Kentucky—for OLD Kentucky; and against a new-fangled stay-at-home arrangement, cut of all fellowship with the country at large and given over to spoils and visions and moody discontents and vacuitous imbecility.

The issue, we repeat, is clear. We do not denounce our assailants as traitors. They denounce us as traitors. We have laid down the National Democratic platform, and there we stand. They have laid down the Toombs-Stephens platform, and from it hurl proscriptive epithets at us. We appeal to the people. We appeal to events. We are ready to stand by our record. Let the Bourbon make his charges good or hold his peace.

The European Complications.

The Eastern question which the circular of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF brought to the surface in European politics in October last, and which the convention of London was believed to have settled for some time to come, is again occupying the attention of the diplomatists of the Old World. It is believed that Russia considers the opening of the Black Sea, however much she seemed to be satisfied with it, only as a preliminary measure to further and more decisive steps in the same direction, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that an intense indignation is manifested in all political circles of Russia at the evident approach of Austria and Turkey.

The designing northern colossus of Europe has looked upon the European possessions of the grand Signor for centuries as his legitimate prey, and the conquest of Constantinople has become so thoroughly the dream and object of Russian diplomacy that the slightest approach to a friendly understanding of another European power with Turkey is looked upon with distrust, and considered an open menace at St. Petersburg. Austria being shoved out of Germany by the treaty of Prague, and deprived of all influence in the South German States, which, since then, have been merged into the German empire, and having been excluded from all intervention in Italian affairs by the unification of Italy, being thus, as it were, cut off from the west of Europe by almost insurmountable barriers, must necessarily seek to increase her influence in the Eastern part of that continent. In consequence, she has approached the "sick man on the Bosphorus," who, trembling as he is under the dread of Russian conquest, is only too glad to seize every chance which promises to make his precarious situation a little safer, and the intimate relations now existing between the two powers in the southeast of Europe show plainly that Austria has imposed upon herself the task of defending the Danube against the encroachments of Russia. This attitude of Austria, however, is looked upon with anything but friendly eyes by Russia, which power has been for some time past watching, with ever-growing hostility, the efforts of the Austrian Government to resuscitate the Kingdom of Poland by framing an independent administration for the Austrian share in the division of Poland, Galicia. The relations of the two governments are therefore not very cordial, and, to judge from the general tone of the Prussian press, the breaking out of a war between them is only a question of time.

In consequence of this threatening aspect of affairs there is a mass of rumors afloat in regard to decisive measures adopted by either of the two powers. Both Prussia and Austria are said to be arming, and concluding offensive and defensive alliances. Of all these rumors, however, the report of an alliance between France and Russia against Germany and Austria is the most astonishing. It has reached us from London, and arose, we believe, in consequence of the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Gastein. That this report is exceedingly improbable need not be told to any one familiar with European politics, although we admit that the last few years have brought us the realization of so many improbabilities that we ought to cease to be astonished at anything. Nevertheless we can not but look with great distrust upon this report, as an alliance of that character presents so few advantages to either of the contracting parties that we do not see why they should have entered into it. France in her present deplorable state could render but little assistance to Russia even if she would, and then an alliance with that power would be an utter departure from the hereditary policy in regard to the Eastern question. France entertains no ill will either toward Austria or Turkey, or owes any particular gratitude to Russia; her interests are by far more concerned in a maintenance of the former powers, neither of whom menaces her. On the other hand the interests of Imperial Germany are but little concerned in the Eastern question, in which she, or rather Prussia, whose place she has taken, has always favored more the designs of Russia than of the Western powers. Russia, her old ally, is connected with the Imperial family of Germany by strong ties of blood and a friendship of many years' standing. There are no conflicting interests to sever this friendship, as the paths which they have traced for the execution of their ambitious designs run in different directions. While Germany aspires to dominion in the west of Europe, Russia eagerly grasps for power in the east.

Far different is the position of Germany in regard to Austria. The principle of the new Germanic Empire, the idea of the unification of Germany, must always be a standing menace to Austria. Does anybody suppose that Bismarck has forgotten that half of the Austrian Empire was once a part of Germany; that it contains the old imperial city of Germany; that thirteen millions of its inhabitants speak the German tongue? The great Chancellor may at present bide his time, and assume an attitude of friendship toward the Austrian Government, but he will that we may be sure that he will not plunge into a war in order to prolong the existence of a State, the destruction of which would add many rich and densely-populated provinces to the new empire. We do not see how any real alliance can exist between Austria and Germany, whose interests are almost antagonally opposed to each other. There may be a peaceable understanding as long as Germany is not ready and the Imperial Government has not quite digested its recent acquisitions, but a real offensive and defensive alliance would resemble too much an alliance between the cat and the mouse.

In view of these facts, we ought to be exceedingly cautious in receiving such reports as have reached us in the last week in regard to the reported alliance. Matters are doubtless approaching gradually a crisis in the east of Europe, but an immediate outbreak of hostilities need not be feared. Neither Austria nor Russia is ready for war at the present moment, although both are straining every nerve to complete their armaments, which are nevertheless proceeding but slowly on account of the want of funds. Neither France nor Prussia has any reason to interfere, both being engaged in a widely different manner. So Russia will probably continue her diplomatic intrigues and attempt to destroy the *entente cordiale* between Austria and Turkey, rather than assert her pretensions by force of arms. In case of a war for Constantinople, she would see herself opposed by England, Austria, and Turkey, and the Crimean war has given her a lesson which she will not easily forget. The Russian motto has been for ages *divide et impera*, and so the probabilities are that she will once more follow this surer although slower plan, and strive to obtain by ruse what she hardly seems confident of obtaining by violence.

The True Story of the Redman Horror.

The public is by this time pretty thoroughly satisfied, and the press, too, we should think, that our conduct in the matter of JOHN REDMAN's advertising was not what our enemies sought to make it appear. Having made a square fight, and won it, and having established a principle which shall hereafter govern our relations with candidates and with parties, our own of course included, we don't mind telling the whole story, just how it happened and all about it. Well, this was the way of it: A general order was long ago given to the clerks in our counting-room directing that all matter that appeared in the paper which was not legitimate news should be charged. Such charges have been submitted to the business manager, and were either confirmed or cancelled as he directed. During the absence of the business manager from the city the account against Mr. REDMAN was made out by an assistant book-keeper and sent to him without having been subjected to the usual supervision. The first that the editor knew of it came to him in the Frankfort Yeoman. The issue, thus accidentally sprung, we concluded to accept, Mr. HALDEMAN and Mr. WATTERSON mutually regretting the time and manner of its appearance, but both of them concurring in the opinion that the bill was just upon its face, and that, as the question had been raised, though prematurely, it was best to accept it and establish it as a rule.

This has been done. We have deliberately taken upon ourselves all the odium and misconstruction of the case, as presented by our enemies, in order to fix what we believe to be a plain and conclusive axiom of business. Mr. REDMAN has not paid us a cent, and will not be required to do so, nor any one of the candidates. No other candidate received a bill, and it was only by the accident explained above that one was sent to Mr. REDMAN. It would be obviously unfair to make a charge where none was expected; and we stood by the chance action of our clerk because it was unjustly assailed, and because, abstractly, he was right.

A line from Mr. REDMAN would certainly have avoided all misunderstanding, but it would also have postponed a much-needed reform. We are therefore really glad that we did not receive it, and that, in the form of a grievance, the matter was eagerly seized upon by the newspapers. Mr. REDMAN and the Yeoman have thus done for us what we could not have done half so thoroughly for ourselves, and, in finally closing the debate, we have to thank them for the undesigned but still substantial obligation they have laid us under.

The President of the Scientists.

Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, who has been recently elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was born in South Carolina a little over fifty years ago. He was educated in the schools of his native State, in the universities of Virginia and those of Europe. He was an apt student, and during his school days devoted much of his time to original scientific research. Shortly after the completion of his studies he returned to America, and was at once engaged in many important investigations in pure and applied science, and became favorably known to the distinguished men controlling the affairs of the Government at Washington, which induced President POLK to offer him a position in Turkey, the Sultan having sent to the United States Government for a competent mining engineer. He accepted the position and lived four years in that country, developing its mineral resources with eminent success. His practical investigations were accompanied with many purely scientific researches that were communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and inserted in their "*Memoires des Savans Estranges.*" After his return from Turkey he successively occupied positions in the universities of Louisiana, Virginia and Louisville. He married in Louisville in 1859 a daughter of the late Hon. JAS. GUTHRIE, and two years afterward settled permanently in this city, where he occupied the position of Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College for many years. Latterly he has been administering the affairs of the Louisville Gas Company, but is said always to give a few hours each day to the gratification of his taste for matters of science, and spends much of his time in the private but elaborate laboratory connected with his residence, and, in this way, furnishes many scientific and practical papers every year. His contributions to science number not less than fifty to one hundred memoirs and other articles. The election of Dr. SMITH gives to Louisville the honor of having furnished presidents for the two leading scientific associations of America, Dr. DAVID W. YANDELL having been elected President of the Medical Association at its meeting in San Francisco.

☞ Mr. STEPHENS, the renowned paragraphist of the Atlanta Sun, says brave and faithful statesmen are scarce outside of the Democratic party. Very true. That sort of statesmen don't like to be outside of the Democratic party, and it is a wonder that Mr. STEPHENS is willing to stay out there himself.

☞ "Some correspondent audaciously asserts," says the Boston Post, "that NELLIE GRANT is not at all pretty." If this is true, it is perhaps the result simply of an effort on the part of nature to make the personal appearance of the daughter conform to the official conduct of the father.

☞ The Boston Times says: "The poetry at the Miles Standish ceremonies on Thursday, at Duxbury, was hardly up to the New England standard." Then, it was no poetry at all.

CITY ITEMS.

Marble Works.

I am happy to inform the public that I have purchased the entire stock of Italian and Vermont marbles in Louisville, and the machinery of Michael Angelo's grand sculptor. By last night's arrival I am in possession of my late workmen, and am now ready to execute, on the shortest notice, any style of monument, tomb or headstone. Also, Mantels, Curbing, &c. Shop on Guthrie street, between Second and Third. THOS. CARTMELL, Proprietor Cosby Hill Monumental Works.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ Remarkable cures made by using JOHNSON'S TAR SOAP, manufactured by Carwell, Hazard & Co., Baltimore.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure.

Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

For sale by Springer & Bro., Druggists, 91 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it!

LEAVENWORTH, INDIANA.

DR. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of tetter for several months, breaking out over my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Odessa Cure and Cosmetique," and that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. MONK.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true.

W. H. KENDALL,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Important to the Ladies.

It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification and add immensely to their personal beauty by the use of an article now being sold by our druggists known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be very popular. au16 sodtfri

Barnesby's Cocosine gives new life to the hair.

The Best Hair Dressing

in the world is Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon. It has been tested for over 20 years, and is constantly growing in favor. It not only beautifies the hair, but causes it to grow luxuriantly, and prevents it from falling out and turning gray. au16 dodtnrm

☞ **Wintersmith's Great Remedies, the best medicines of the day. For sale by N. H. Murray, Druggist, corner Seventeenth and Bank streets.** au22 d6

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au17 d&wly

DIED.

BANNON—Thursday morning, August 24th, at 6½ o'clock, FRANCES MAY, daughter of Richard and Henrietta Bannon, aged 11 months and 9 days.

Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PROFESSIONAL.

DYSPEPTICS! You can be cured. Address Dr. Ross, box 88, Chicago. au25 d3*

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Eureka R. A. Chapter, No. 101, will meet in regular convocation this evening (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work in Mark and Past degrees. Members of sister Chapters are fraternally invited to meet with us. By order.

J. D. ORBILL, H. P.
E. O. BROWN, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 408, will hold a called meeting this (Friday) evening, 25th inst., at their Room, Masonic Temple, at 8 o'clock, for work in 3d degree.

J. M. S. MCCORKLE, Secretary.

Notice.

THE members of the Cigar Makers' Union, No. 91, are hereby requested to attend a special meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Beck's Hall. A full attendance is desired.

A. O. STRAUSS, President.

SCHOOL INK.

HEBEL'S

ALIZARINE OR SCHOOL INK.

THIS superior Ink is prepared expressly to supply the wants of Teachers and Scholars who have hitherto been unable to obtain a writing ink perfectly adapted to their use—one that maintains a uniform fluidity, freedom from mold, and willnot leave a disgusting sediment after a few days' exposure to the open air, or will not turn pale on paper after a few months' writing. In appearance this ink, when first applied to the paper, is dark green, but soon changes to a beautiful and permanent black. Send for circular and price list, and direct your orders to

C. H. HEBEL, Louisville, Ky.,
Or call at the Manufactory, 630 East Main street, Louisville, Ky. au25 d3

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 24, 1871.

THE undersigned, composing the firm of O'Neil & Co., give notice that the said firm is this day dissolved by George W. Blair retiring therefrom. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners.

J. N. O'NEIL,
WM. W. O'NEIL,
S. P. LARGE,
J. N. LARGE,
G. W. BLAIR.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 21, 1871.

We will continue the coal business as heretofore under the style of the old firm (Messrs. O'Neil & Co.), at the old stands, No. 40 Fourth street.

JAS. O'CONNOR,
Manager of the late firm of Jas. O'Connor, Bro. & Co.
J. N. O'NEIL,
WM. W. O'NEIL,
S. P. LARGE,
J. N. LARGE.
au25 d10

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STRUBY & MERGELL, ARCHITECTS, S. W. CORNER MAIN AND SEVENTH STS., LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 24, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS for excavations, brick & bricklaying, carpenters' work, cut stone, and the timbers work required for the erection of the Falls City Hall and Market-house will be received at the above office, where drawings and specifications may now be seen until 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, September 2d, 1871.

au24 d4d GEORGE BATTERMAN, Pres't.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH R. R. Co.,
PADUCAH, KY., July 24, 1871.

THE coupons of the mortgage bonds of this company, due the 1st of September, 1871; the coupons of the county bonds of Muhlenburg, Caldwell, and McCracken, due the 1st September, 1871; also, the coupons of the county bonds of Grayson and Lyon and the town of Elizabethtown, due the 1st of October, 1871, will be paid at this office on presentation at and after maturity.

au30 d1sep1 A. A. GORDON, Sec.

LACE GOODS.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

108½ Fourth street.

Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Corsets;
Black Silk Lace Shawls at $5;
Alexander Kid Gloves at $1;
Muslin Curtains at 75 cents per yard, worth $1 25.
Great Bargains in Black Lace Flounces and Real Lace Vails. au15

OCEAN STEAMERS.

For Liverpool and Queenstown.

INMAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from New York every Thursday and Saturday.

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent.

Rates—Cabin, $75 and $90; Round trip, $135, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York,
Or to J. D. O'LEARY,
jel7 TuFrSu Franklin Bank, 63 Fifth st.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY FROM NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

THE steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort and convenience of passengers.

PASSAGE RATES PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,

To Glasgow, Liverpool and Londonderry.

First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin Return Tickets, $120, securing best accommodations.

Intermediate.....$33 | Steerage.....$26

Parties sending for their friends from the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to

jy7 eod&wfm JAS. FERRIER, Louisville, Ky.

Responsible Agents wanted in town and country.

HORSE SHOEING.

LOUIS BACHE. FRANK BACHE.

LOUIS BACHE & SON,

Horse Shoeing,

GREEN street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Louisville, Ky. Horses sent to our shop will receive proper attention by skillful workmen. Special care taken in shoeing fine stock. All competition defied.

au6 SuTuaFr17.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Medical Information.

It took the faculty about a thousand years to discover that the best way to cure disease was not to cure it, but to assist the vital forces in the work of self-restoration. By last night's arrival, the whole system of medical practice has been changed for the better. In diseases of consumption caused by excessive labor, for instance, the doctors no longer recommend the reduction of the invalid's strength by prostrating medicines. The vast increase which has attended the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for debility has given even the most prejudiced members of the old school an insight into the only true and rational theory of cure. Cantharides, calomel, and corrosive sublimate are now among the obsolete curses of another age. The latest, surest, and as much the legitimate weapon of the physician as the sword is of the soldier, is seldom drawn from its case. The principle of life is no longer drained from the veins by the quart, and water-gruel for the strengthless invalid has ceased to be constituted an agent of the materia medica. Vigor is the motto of the rational members of the profession, and they understand, at last, the value of a sterling vegetable tonic. So, also, with the people at large; and, without consulting medical men at all, they have adopted the Bitters as a household remedy, thereby commencing both cure and health.

Note the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, never in bulk, and that the abortions springing up in various parts of the country, and sometimes called "Bitters," are not genuine. Fraud national specific, are all utterly worthless. au22 su&tdw1

Lee & Perrins' Sauce.

Pronounced by connoisseurs "The only good Sauce."? It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.
Agents for Louisville,
au12 MoWFrSu

CONSUMPTION.

Its Cure and Its Preventive.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, and availed themselves of his wonderful effective medicines, they would not have fallen.

The fallacy that a change to a milder clime than whence sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by its nearness and like affections for their own, will quickly succumb to the change.

In this statement there is nothing sound. Consumption is a disease of the blood, and no representation that is not a thousand times sophisticated by lying and treacherous words. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is satisfying. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-explanatory.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is used to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Its healing balm is wafted to the lungs, where the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gathered it prepares them for expectoration, and, lo! in a few days the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is demolished, and the once pale, wan patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was like a dream to him.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to cure them if they go out while they are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air, and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend such things to their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and not, because they are in the house they must not all even quite well; they must stay in the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits and be cheerful as well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and with the good color to gain.

The despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral cowardice in the face of it, is unpardonable. A personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"As soon as I had begun to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh and strength.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton, I only weighed 98 pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed the most perfect health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston, but will continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, on every Saturday from 9 to 12 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares to a certainty the condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Following these directions, a cure is certain in every case, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup require more than the ample instructions that accompany them. First great appetite. Or returning healthy hunger for food. Then no nausea when it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer, and indeed a change follows, the cough lessens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or cathartic, take the Mandrake Pills as a family preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacterie against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists everywhere.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents. oct1 deodly-MWaF

DRY GOODS.

Flannels.

30 BALES White Flannels;
20 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Ballard Vale White Flannels;
3 bales White Shaker Flannels;
30 do Red do;
5 do Yellow do;
20 do Blue and Black Mixed Flannel;
10 do Twilled Mixed do;
5 do do Red do;
1 do do do Blue do;
1 do do do Yellow do;
2 do do Red Medicated do;
9 do Anti-Rheumatic do;
10 do Gilbert's Opera do.

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au20 70 and 72 Sixth street Louisville, Ky.

Plaid Flannels and Lindseys.

2 CASES 4-4 Park All-wool Plaids;
20 do Assorted do Rob Roys;
4 do Twilled Assorted Rob Roy Flannels;
4 do French Plaid do;
2 do Baftmen's Plaid do;
30 do 4 and 7-8 Park Plaid Lindseys;
10 do 7-8 and

COURIER-JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, '71.

SMALL TALK.

THE Syndicate is abroad.

JOHN RODMAN has established a Syndicate in dog-collars.

GRANT'S Syndicate includes all the family and all the offices.

ADMIRAL RODGERS has withdrawn his Syndicate from the Corea.

THE New York World has a Latin Syndicate with a binomial theorem.

RICHARD SMITH, of the Cincinnati Gazette, has a truly good Syndicate.

BOUTWELL wants to make folks believe he's more Syndicate than sinning.

DR. HELMBOLD thought he saw a Syndicate in the terminus of his shot-gun.

THE Syndicate that bet on Longfellow's momentum are wearing long faces.

THE Tennessee editors don't believe Louisville is a good place for Syndicates.

PARSON BROWNLOW will get up a little Syndicate of his own in the next world.

THE Frankfort Yeoman contemplates a Syndicate in the matter of Rodman's bill.

INDIANAPOLIS Syndicates are sable, with no visible epidermis at the caudal termini.

PENDLETON "departed" gracefully, and without consulting the Bourbon Syndicate.

WISCONSIN has taken the "new departure," which Syndicates that Bourbonism is waning.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is explaining the Syndicate to the Sunday Schools of the Great Northwest.

THE Memphis Repeal thinks all Syndicates should be consigned to the maw of the carrion crow.

ISAAC CALDWELL doesn't care enough about the United States Senatorship to get up a Syndicate.

THE Young Democracy have started a Syndicate that will be likely to give the Republicans trouble.

COL. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY C. WADIA, of Japan, is in Washington. He doesn't wear a collar or belong to any Syndicate.

J. HENLY SMITH, of the Atlanta Sun, thinks he could manage a Syndicate if 'twern't that he's a General Editor, which is too confining.

HORACE GREELEY tried to graft some Syndicates on his peach trees, but the potato-bugs and horse-flies broke in and rooted them up.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH, of the Nashville Union and American, has no Syndicate, but he manages to worry through with a copy of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the third session of the forty-first and first session of the forty-second Congress.

IT will never pay to get up Syndicates against the National Democracy. No good Democrat will lag when the time for work comes. Bourbons should remember these beautiful words of the bard:

> "Says Aaron to Moses,
> Let's cut off our noses!
> Says Moses to Aaron,
> 'Tis the fashion to wear 'em."

SEVERE ON THE SCIENTISTS.

Specialists, Not Philosophers—A Scientific Newspaper on the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

[World Indianapolis Letter.]

The papers read so far have been, with but a single exception, of no general interest. They were just such productions as should have been presented and discussed in the local scientific societies. There is surely no need in traveling in the heat of summer a thousand miles and staying in a tropical climate in the worst hotels the world has ever produced in order to read some slight paper upon surface geology, or some little screed upon a minor point in astronomy, or to elucidate some obscure and subsidiary portion of chemistry, physics, or biology. These are all good enough in their respective places, but it certainly seems an immense amount of effort wasted in producing such a slight result. "To measure the heights of pots of ale with sine and tangent true," may be doubtless a very proper operation, as the principle is the same as measuring the distance of the sun, but unfortunately it will never seem other than ridiculous to those not interested in abstruse mathematical problems. The same thing is true of the papers yet presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and, from my inquiries, the papers to be presented have, with a few exceptions, about the same general character. One of the latter is a paper to be read at an early day by Professor Edward D. Cope, of Philadelphia, entitled "An Examination into the Laws of Development of Organic Types," which, while accepting the doctrine of evolution in its fullest sense, will combat all those forms of it held by Darwin, Spencer, Haeckel and Huxley. Some such general subject as this is what is required in order to make such a meeting a success. The specialty, not to say triviality, of the papers presented is then one of the reasons for the apathy of the people at large towards the scientists. In a word, they are specialists not philosophers, and as such appeal merely to a special audience made up of those who have followed their respective line of researches.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

M. Myers, Barney Rosenthal and Joe Rosenthal left for New York yesterday.

Dr. N. Field has gone to Holton, Ripley county, to preach there for a week.

Rev. J. N. Hutchinson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, has gone to Philadelphia, and is expected to return with a bride.

Jonas G. Howard, commissioner, yesterday sold to John Briggs, of New Albany, the three-story brick and lot at the corner of Market and Pearl streets, for $9,125.

The "Jeffersonville No. 1," the new steam fire engine, at her test trial on Wednesday, started in 4:40 from the time of commencing to kindle the fire, and threw water in 4:55.

Officers James Quinn and James Loclaire yesterday filed complaints against Bud Whitesides and Wm. Beck for disorderly conduct. They will answer before Judge Matthews this morning.

Captain John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, U. S. A., will have an immense sale of Government clothing, comprehending numerous articles, at the hospital above Port Fulton, on the 19th of September.

John Pearson, boiler maker of Louisville, and John B. Davies, foundryman of the same place, talk of starting establishments in Jeffersonville. These gentlemen will find a splendid opening here, and our City Council will no doubt give extraordinary inducements.

There will be a meeting of the township trustees in Charlestown next Saturday (to-morrow), in order to consider matters of vital interest to the schools of the county. The enumeration will be reported by most, if not all, of the trustees at this meeting. Let not a trustee fail to be present, if it be possible to attend.

In speaking of the survey made by the engineers of the O. & M. railway down Mechanic street, we did not intend to say that the survey passed southwestwardly through twelve squares from the corner of Mechanic and Chestnut streets, for that would be impossible, as it is only two squares to the river from the point mentioned.

The case against Ben Morgan, charged with stealing a steer from George Sheller, was taken up by Judge Matthews yesterday morning and dismissed for informality, as the testimony of the prosecuting witness showed that the steer belonged to his (Sheller's) wife, thus establishing a fatal variance. O. C. Curry appeared for the State and Col. J. B. Merriwether for the defense.

We have it from a regular practicing physician in good standing, that nine months ago to-morrow, a lady in this city gave birth to a child now living, and on Wednesday night, the same lady bore two seven-months children, making three births inside of nine months, the usual period of gestation. The last two children born are dead.

The heaviest passenger that has ever passed over the "Jeff road" was Old John Robinson's elephant, weighing six tons, which arrived yesterday morning at 9:15, and passed over the bridge to Louisville. A. L. Eggleston, the fat contributor of the "Jeff road," has heretofore cut a swell when he passed over the road, but hereafter he will take his seat among common passengers.

The match game of base ball on Wednesday evening, at Taylor's Grove, between the Mutuals of Louisville and the Indianas of this city, was given up by the Mutuals at the end of the sixth inning, the score standing as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	T.
Indianas	6	4	7	18	8	6	44
Mutuals	5	4	0	3	4	2	18

Frank Scantlan, a shoemaker living in this township, near Silver Creek, was before Justice John Dorsey yesterday on five complaints for selling liquor without license. Curry & Bottorf appeared for the State, and Reuben Daily for the defense. On motion of the defendant's attorney two of the complaints were quashed. Of the remaining three cases two were dismissed on the evidence, and in one the defendant was fined and costed in the sum of $12 90, which he promptly paid.

The following communication from the Board of Health is worthy the serious attention of every citizen of Jeffersonville:

To the Hon. Mayor and City Council:

GENTLEMEN—We call your attention, and through you the citizens, to the very general neglect of many to the policing of their premises, to the inattention to deodorizing privy vaults, thereby creating an unhealthy and very offensive nuisance. These faults can be remedied by a very small outlay of labor in policing or cleaning, and the vaults can be deodorized cheaply by a solution of sulphate of iron-copperas. The complaints to your Board of Health are so numerous that we cannot be more specific than generally to call attention to these matters; these failings become more important by reason of the rapid approach of Asiatic cholera to this country from Europe. In this connection it would be well to state that very many of the premises complained of are occupied by tenants who are unwilling to be put to the expense to remedy those complained of, and the landlords seem to think their duties end where they have collected their rents. Very many of these rented premises have no privy vaults but the excrement is dropped upon the surface. Very many were deep enough, but are now filled up to the surface, or nearly so. The result is that every rain washes out the contents over the surrounding grounds. In these cases, if the parties are unwilling to remedy the trouble, they should be forced to do so. There is no other matter of serious complaint. The hog-sty nuisance, if it can be, is worse than the other. If the streets and alleys have to be turned into country lanes for the use of the porcine race, the owners should be required at least to see that their animals have a clean place to rest their weary bodies after a hard day's work searching through the streets for food. These hog sty exist all over the city; they are so numerous that your Board of Health could tell the alleys and streets where they are not easier than where they are. Very respectfully,

"D. McCLURE,
"W. W. GOODWIN,
"LOD. W. BECKWITH."

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Indiana coal at Ewing's, corner of Pearl and Market streets.

PENDLETON.

Extracts from His Recent Speech at Loveland, Ohio.

Lively Talking.

We have already published several extracts from the speech made by the Hon. George H. Pendleton, at Loveland, Ohio, on the 23d. Our space yesterday was too limited to admit the following additional extracts, which, by the way, are lively reading:

THE NEWS ON THE SEA.

Three weeks ago to-day I was on the ocean. It was a dark, damp, disagreeable voyage. The sun and moon had not appeared for many days. Clouds and mist and fog hung around the ship, and the foghorn tolled its fearful clang incessantly. I had recovered from sea-sickness, and naturally turned to some light and pleasant reading. A friend had sent to me, at Liverpool, a package of American newspapers. I turned them over, and my eye rested on the proceedings of the Republican Convention and the speech of Senator Sherman. I commenced it. The interest deepened as I read on. The fogs in the sky and the dampness on the deck were forgotten. What a picture he drew of this Republican Administration! What a picture he drew of the national prosperity and felicity! All to be attributed to this Administration. The country and Government so great by reason of this Administration that they commanded the admiration and respect of every nation in the world! Our prowess and sense of justice such that no lately outstanding question had not been settled to our infinite honor and our infinite advantage. Our natural self-appreciation stimulated by the evident appreciation of others. At home there was peace "within our borders and prosperity within our gates." A benign contentment pervaded all our people, attaching them to each other in fraternal love, and binding all in filial reverence and obedience to a loving and beneficent administration. Liberty enjoyed in order, and laws passed only to secure that liberty. Just laws implicitly obeyed. Peace, liberty and prosperity, a trinity of blessings. A brotherhood unbroken. The duties and obligations of a government so light as to be known only by their blessings. Bad passions already subjugated, soon to be eradicated. Tariffs already light, soon to be made lighter. Taxes already small, soon to be made smaller. Public debt already almost nothing, soon to be made less. The administration already pure, soon to be made holy. And Grant, lately the mailed soldier, lately the incarnation of force, now become "one among ten thousand," and soon to become "altogether lovely."

General Garfield followed Sherman. He was enthused by this glowing picture. Even his imagination could only supply a color or add a tint which the Senator had omitted. In a style of his own he soared in the empyrean and caught the roseate hue which yields the "bow of beauty and of promise." He descended to the lowest depths of ocean and brought up the tiniest and purest drop which lingered there, that he might touch his bright picture. He then kissed it on the crest of the billow. And with these he warmed the brilliant picture. I bowed my head in joy. I thanked God that the day of happiness had come. My surprise was equal to my pleasure. I knew our worthy President had tasted of raving grace in the pure air of Washington, and that, having added works to faith, he had escaped the condemnation that he who careth not for his household is worse than an infidel; and that having done so well at home he had turned his efforts to the islands of the sea. But I did not know that all our people were so happy; that all our country was so smiling; "that the mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like lambs." My soul was filled with impatience to be at home. The ship seemed to move more slowly. The clouds seemed to become drearier, the mist still heavier. I felt, as the old hymn has it—

> "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand, and cast a wistful eye
> To Canaan's fair and happy land, where my possessions lie."

But, alas! in an evil hour I read further, I read

MORTON'S SPEECH,

in which he says that every bad passion is let loose at the South, and stimulated and fostered by the Democrats of the North; and that murder, assassination, rapine and discord fright honest men and honest capital from the land, and honest negroes from the polls. I read Perry's speech, in which he says that if this present rod, which is no bigger than a man's thumb, is not sufficient to produce order, the next shall be larger and heavier than a man's thigh. I read that the Kuklux Committee, having sat in Washington, felt it necessary to face these evils in their home, and to sit in Raleigh and Charleston and New Orleans. I read the Kuklux bill with its manifold contrivances for destroying disorder by destroying liberty, and for avenging pretended crimes to individuals upon the whole country by suspending the writ of habeas corpus, and by destroying the substance, and even the form of constitutional government. I read the Election bill, which makes of free choice a farce, and subjects the returns of the elections to the manipulation of the creatures or to the Executive. I was amazed. I turned again to the speeches of Sherman and Garfield, and I saw that they, too, had painted these horrors, but in the background and out of sight. I saw that there was nothing new under the sun. I saw their picture was one of those shifting scenes; when you look at it from one point it shows you the fair face and beautiful form of an angel; from another, the threating face, the

HEAVY HORNS AND BLAZING FIRES OF THE DEVIL.

Whenever they desire to charm the simple by the beneficence of their party they show the picture of smiling prosperity, which delighted my eye. Whenever they wish to stimulate every bad passion and arouse hatred and suspicion, and fan again into living fire the dying embers of the bitterness of the war, in order that they may snatch from the timidity of some, or the simplicity or love of vengeance of others, a continuance of power, they show the picture of discord, and crime, and desolation.

In these two speeches there is but one solid, substantial, thorough truth, and that is that the Republican party has had absolute power in the Federal and State governments for ten years, and that it is responsible for the present condition of the country. More than six years have been of uninterrupted peace. In every direction and in every respect its policies have been carried out without let or obstruction. And, gentlemen, in the face of this admitted fact, I say that whatever of peace exists in the land is due to the patience and forbearance of a great people, North and South, in spite of a policy which, in its general scope and its particular measures, has been violative of every constitutional provision, and calculated to excite their hatred and call out their bitterness, and to sting into disorder and even rebellion their honest indignation; that whatever material prosperity exists in the land is due to the beneficence of nature and the industry of men, in spite of a policy which has closed up every natural channel of trade, which has violated every sound principle of finance, and has robbed toiling labor of its adequate and just reward.

Gentlemen Republicans! is there peace in the land? If there is, why this perpetual crusade against the people of the South? Why this infamous legislation which, in order to frighten them, sacrifices the dearest rights and liberties we have? Why this ingenuity in irritating and exciting their passions, and then flaunting in their faces the red right hand of threatened chastisement? If there is not peace, then you confess that

YOUR POLICY HAS FAILED.

Then you confess that your reconstruction acts and the State Governments set up under them, executed by carpet-baggers, enforced by military power, and commended by a multitudinous swarm of postmasters, collectors, marshals, and judges, has failed. I put it to you as honest men, is it not time to change this policy, and to hand over the task to other more competent men?

Is there prosperity? We have a tariff which yields more than two hundred millions a year. We have an internal revenue system which yields nearly one hundred and fifty millions a year. Your administration has a larger income than any government in the world. Since your advent into power you have collected more than a thousand millions of dollars. You take to yourselves great credit that you have paid two hundred and thirty millions of the public debt, and yet you admit that in doing so you have unnecessarily, wantonly, without the semblance of justice, and in the face of the decisions of the Supreme Court, wasted

TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

Twenty millions of dollars more you have paid each year as a bonus to the banks of the country, while labor groans and trade stagnates under the exactions which you impose upon their earnings.

IS THERE PROSPERITY?

Ask the banker, and he will tell you that discounts and exchanges, the test of active money, are very low. Ask the railroads, and you will find that their passengers and freights, the tests of active trade, are reduced twenty, forty, and even a larger percentage. Ask the merchants of Cincinnati, and they will tell you their country customers were never so few and made such small bills. Ask the manufacturers, and they will tell you the demand for their articles is very slack. Ask the country storekeepers, and they will tell you their sales are very small. Ask the farmers, and they will tell you that they are holding back their crops and their cattle for better prices. Ask the laborer, and he will tell you that employment is scarce, and that wages will scarcely enable him to eke out the bread for his family.

I do not desire to overdraw this picture. This is my observation. I put it to you—you who represent every department of industry and business—whether there is not this stagnation everywhere?

Ask men who have failed why they have failed, and they will tell you it was not for the lack of industry and energy; not from intemperance and carelessness; not from loss in the quantity of their stocks of goods or property, but because their sales were slow and prices were decreasing. They were obliged to sell for less than they had agreed to pay. The proceeds would not suffice to pay their notes, much less afford them a profit for a living. Ask those who have not failed, and they will tell you that they are consuming the accumulated profits of other years, and that unless a change soon occurs, they must give up business or fail. Gentlemen, this is true; it must be so. This is the natural result of the financial policy of the Republican party. During the war a million men were taken from the ranks of producers and placed among the consumers; an expanding currency, stimulated to an unusual, and perhaps unnatural activity, every branch of industry. The government furnished an absorbing market for almost every product. The apparent profits dreaded created wants, which could be gratified at almost any cost. Business was intoxicated with the excitement of "flush times." When the war ceased these consumers were remitted to their position of producers. They needed the work. The government market was instantly closed, and the only substitute was the demand of those discharged soldiers and of the impoverished South. The debt, funded and floating, all had been created under an increasing currency and at the highest prices. Taxation, the amount of which was necessarily enormous, must be paid, every dollar of it, by the earnings of labor. Now what were the dictates of reason—I will not say of financial learning—but of plain, common sense? Obviously it was to pursue such a policy as would

FOSTER TRADE AND OFFER FAIR RETURNS

for enterprise and industry, and secure to activity an ample, generous reward; to encourage bold, brave men to open up new fields for ingenuity and skill, and new channels for constant and hopeful labor. This policy would furnish employment for those millions of men; their necessities would furnish a market, and their wages would pay the prices. Industry thus fostered would yield its sure returns. The price of labor, and of the products of labor, thus maintained, would bear their burden of taxation cheerfully, at least without suffering. Public creditors would be paid in full; the tax-payer would not be harassed, and when the debt was paid, or equitably adjusted, the transition from war to peace could have been made without the shock and panic and distress which have been felt. It only needed a steady hand to keep the currency at its proper height. It only needed to keep the warm, rich blood—so much as the system had already shown that it could utilize—coursing through the arteries and returning through the veins. But blindly—or else wickedly with their open eyes—they adopted a different policy. They discouraged enterprise, they palsied activity, and closed the avenues of industry; they kept idle these millions of men; they closed the market; they caused falling prices; and while they decreased the nominal amount of the debt they increased the actual burdens of the nation. They contracted the currency, and this injured every man in the community, except the private creditor and the public bondholder. And not content with this they exempted the bondholder from taxation, and insisted upon paying him not only his debt, but also a bonus of ten or twelve or fifteen per cent. for receiving it. And this policy has been pursued until this day. In the meantime taxation has been kept up to more than four hundred millions of dollars per annum. The currency has been decreased more than three hundred millions. And the bonded debt of the country though nominally reduced two hundred and thirty millions has been actually increased in weight and oppressiveness.

OTHER MATTERS.

But, if we turn from the consideration of these questions to the other phases of our condition, what ground is there for Mr. Sherman's eulogy on his party? Our Government was—I say was—a constitutional Government. It was framed by the people [illegible] It was ratified by the [illegible] It was a creature of [illegible] endowed [illegible] all the powers it possessed [illegible] endowed that it could [illegible] define the powers and [illegible] which had been given to it. These powers were few, those powers were ample, but they were limited. The constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof were the supreme law. All powers not delegated to Congress nor prohibited to States were reserved. The system was so simple that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein; so apt fitting that it reconciled

LIBERTY AND LAW

and permitted an indefinite expansion without anarchy on the one hand, or despotism on the other, the maintenance of the rights of the States, and the doctrine of a strict construction of the constitution—these are the essential elements of the system. The rights of the States as they are defined in the constitution, and nowhere else; and not otherwise; the constitution as it is, fairly read, according to the open and common meaning of its terms—not contracted by ingenuity on the one hand, nor enlarged by grasping avarice of power on the other. This is the means of our safety, as it is the shibboleth of our faith. The constitution has become, in the mouths of Republicans, a by-word and a reproach. Since Senator Wade announced that anybody who prated about the Constitution was a traitor, the party has acted on that basis. If a favorite measure was thought to be unconstitutional, they amended the constitution, or violated it, as seemed most easy. Legislatures elected by fraud or force, were the sure and approved means. If these were too odious, or too expensive, an act of Congress or an Executive proclamation was always at hand.

I will not go back even for a few years. The last Congress passed an election law. It provided that in all cities of a certain size the President might appoint inspectors and registers of election, whose authority and acts he

MAINTAINS BY THE ARMY AND NAVY

of the United States. Gen. Grant sought to enforce it in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and called forth an indignant rebuke from the Governors of those States. The present Congress passed a Kuklux bill. Do you remember its provisions?

Whenever the President shall believe that in any State a combination of persons shall seek to deprive any man of his rights, the President may take jurisdiction of the subject, and, if in his opinion, the State authorities shall be unable or unwilling to redress the wrong, he may suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, declare martial law, oust the authorities of all their powers and functions, shut up the courts, dismiss the juries, unseat the judges, and take redress and punishment into his own hands.

Gentlemen, do you appreciate this law? A month ago a mob entered a jail in Illinois and

HUNG ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

The President might, under this law, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in that State and establish there a military government. In the city of New York a riot occurred and lives were lost. The President might, under this law, suspend the present government in that State, and govern it by the army and his Generals. Gen. Grant will never use these powers wrongfully, say his sycophants. Gentlemen, this is the insanity of folly. He will apply it wherever passion is to be gratified or elections are to be carried. He has never refused to exercise power. When Georgia voted against him for President he asked authority to suspend the State government. When Congress delayed, or in the end refused it, he sent Gen. Terry to play dictator there.

When North Carolina did not obey his wishes he sent a military force to uphold Gov. Holden. When he wanted a delegation in the next Republican convention for the State of Louisiana, he directed that the convention should be held in the United States Court-room, and that no one should be admitted except on the authority of his marshal, and that

A FILE OF SOLDIERS

should maintain that authority. When he desired to secure the annexation of San Domingo, he did not hesitate to take money from the treasury in defiance of law, and pay it, in advance of the submission of the treaty, to the Senate. He did not hesitate to stipulate that he would keep its existence secret until he had, by the use of his personal and official influence, secured its ratification by the Senate. When Sumner stood in his way, he did not hesitate to eject him from the Committee on Foreign Relations. And now, while the Senate is considering the treaty, he secures from private persons the money, and pays the second installment of the purchase. There is a party in San Domingo opposed to annexation. It begins to make head. Thereupon Gen. Grant uses the army and navy of the United States to protect his vendor in power.

I need not characterise these acts. Mr. Sumner, in his place in the Senate, said:

"All this has been done by kingly prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of Congress. If such a transaction, many-headed in wrong, can escape judgment, it is difficult to say what securities remain. What other sacred obligation of international law may not be violated? What other foreign nation may not be struck? What other belligerent menace may not be heralded? What other kingly prerogative may not be seized?"

Mr. Schurz, in his place in the Senate, said: "To further by force of arms a bad scheme of the White House, in which neither Congress nor the people of the United States had evinced the least interest, the war powers had been usurped, the Constitution invaded in one of its most essential and vital features, the peace and dignity of the country put in jeopardy, in the manner in which he had described. He would say to Senators who had undertaken to defend these things that they had undertaken an utterly hopeless task, and, to all appearances, an impossible one. It was time now to dispel that confusion of ideas which could not distinguish between the authority of the United States and the person of the President, and to arrest that usurpation of power which was secretly and with cat-like step creeping upon the country. Congress had been called upon to confront a stronger attempt at personal government. We were reminded of Louis XIV., with his riding boots on and whip in hand, entering the Paris Parliament and proclaiming, 'I am the State.' Here we see the President stepping before the people and declaring, 'I am the war-making power.'"

I know that this is only a State election, and that I have discussed only questions of national politics. I may add that my chief cause of quarrel with the Republicans is that they have so belittled our State governments, and so enlarged Federal government, that all questions of State policy are

SWALLOWED UP IN NATIONAL ISSUES.

Shall the great powers of our State be intrusted to men who will aid and encourage the position of the Republican party as I have described it? Shall a Legislature be chosen which will select a Senator pledged to perpetuate its perpetration? General Noyes, are you in favor of the annexation of San Domingo, and of these means of forwarding it? Are you in favor of the Kuklux bill, and of giving to the President the authority to oust you from the Governor's office whenever you shall become as obnoxious to him as Senator Sumner? Are you in favor of a system of taxation and tariff which shall so heavily oppress the people of Ohio? Are you in favor of perpetuating in Ohio the enormous taxation of the last four years? Will you use the powers of your office to continue in Ohio the state of affairs as they have existed under the administration of Governor Hayes' party.

PUT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN POWER.

IT HAS NO NEW PROMISES TO MAKE, NO NEW PLEDGES TO GIVE. IT WILL REMEMBER ITS ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY AND TRADITIONS, ITS PRINCIPLES AND POLICY, AS THEY HAVE BEEN PROCLAIMED IN RESOLUTIONS AND ILLUSTRATED IN PRACTICE. IT WILL RESTORE ECONOMY; IT WILL PUNISH CORRUPTION; IT WILL RESTORE PURITY TO LEGISLATION AND HONESTY TO ADMINISTRATION; IT WILL BE JUST TO THE PUBLIC CREDITOR, AND HONEST TO THE TAX-PAYER; IT WILL PAY THE DEBT IN THE MANNER AND AT THE TIME PROMISED; WILL FORBID ALL USURPATIONS OF POWER; IT WILL MAINTAIN CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT; IT WILL OBEY; IT WILL EXACT FROM ALL OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND ALL THE AMENDMENTS. IT WILL RESTORE SELF-GOVERNMENT TO ALL THE STATES, AND BRING ABOUT AN ERA OF HARMONIOUS UNION, OF REAL PROSPERITY, OF TRUE LIBERTY.

NEW ALBANY.

Mr. James W. Hindman is seriously ill at his residence on Bank street.

The next term of the State University at Bloomington will begin September 18.

Judge James Hughes, of the Supreme Court, was in the city yesterday, the guest of the Israel House.

The new steam fire engine, Wm. L. Sanderson, will be in the city and ready for service September 10.

Fred Knobloch, a Main street barber, had his till robbed of $1 75 while asleep Wednesday evening.

Two employes in the Ohio Falls Iron Works have a match game of foot ball Saturday evening for $10 a side.

Jonas Howard, Commissioner, sold yesterday to John Briggs the Milton Wood's property, northwest corner of Pearl and Market streets, for $9,125.

The Society of Natural History have their hall open to the public, but the last two days there has been a street exhibition of some of their curiosities.

Business was very brisk in the dry goods line yesterday. The sidewalks on Pearl street were crowded yesterday with goods awaiting shipment by railroad and river.

Rev. H. R. Naylor has formally announced to the Trustees of the State University that he will not accept the chair of belle lettres in that institution.

Policemen were complaining of dull times yesterday. They were busily engaged yesterday afternoon in reading the ordinances to post themselves up, in order that they might keep a sharp lookout for offenders.

The delegates from Charlestown, Jeffersonville and this city to the Regular Baptist Association at Claysville, Orange county, will leave on the 9:40 train, New Albany and Chicago railroad, this morning.

Complaints are made of the conduct of the inmates of an establishment in Lower Third street. They are a nuisance to the neighborhood, and citizens in that locality call on the police for an abatement.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday: Robert Lapley to Joseph Girder, south 26 feet of lot 3, Upper First street, Mount Issam plat, $200; Joshua Wiley to Anna M. Scribner, 100 by 100 feet, lot C, north Upper High street, $1,000.

F. Wagner, Cincinnati; E. Cotton, Chicago; Mrs. W. P. Malott, Francis Wilson, Bedford; George Fultz, Salem; C. H. Kelly, Jeffersonville; Wm. R. Wilson, Salem; W. T. Birdsall, New York, were among the arrivals at the De Pauw House yesterday.

The following is the enumeration of the school children within the city limits: Illinois grant—Males, 979; females, 1,094. Township three—Males, 1,686; females, 1,845. Township two—Males, 409; females, 437; colored males, 280; females, 347. Total, 7,037.

The darkies on Pearl street keep the citizens awake every night by some horrid music on a drum and fife. They assemble at a barber shop on Pearl, between Spring and Elm streets, and disturb an entire neighborhood by their revelries.

There will be a grand gala day next Saturday at the fair grounds. The gates will be opened at 10 A. M. Trains will run regularly from Pearl-street depot every half hour. Twenty dollars premium each for the fastest trotting and pacing horse on the time track, one mile heat. Dancing at Floral Hall during the day. Balloon ascension at half-past three o'clock P. M. The managers will spare no pains to make it a day of general enjoyment to all. An effective police will be employed for the preservation of good order.

Capt. J. H. Fawcett, after many months of intense suffering from cancer of the stomach, died at his residence, on Bank street, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock. Capt. Fawcett was engaged in the steamboat business from 1830 to 1865. Since that time he has, in connection with his sons, successfully engaged in the coal and ice business. He was well known to the traveling public between Louisville and New Orleans, and needs no eulogy from us. His strict integrity, kind and hospitable disposition were known to all. His funeral will take place from the family residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

HELMBOLD'S SHOT-GUN.

Exciting Accounts of the Adventure of the Baron of Buchu.

What He Himself Says.

[From the New York Herald.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 21.

This morning, about nine o'clock, Dr. H. T. Helmbold, of New York, engaged a hack at the Arcade Hotel, and, borrowing a double-barreled shot-gun from the proprietor, told the driver to go along the beach north, as he wanted to shoot some sand snipe. After going about a mile from the Branch he alighted from the carriage and stepped a short distance, placed the butt of the gun on the ground and the muzzle under his chin. Being a very short man he had to stretch to reach the trigger, and in doing this the muzzle of the gun was thrown one side, and the charge passed alongside his face, merely singeing it. The colored driver immediately ran toward the doctor, but before he could reach him the doctor had emptied the second barrel in the same manner. Not being injured by either charge, the colored man then got him into the carriage and drove back to the Arcade, where the doctor washed the powder from his face, and drove home.

There is a rumor that the Doctor attempted to shoot himself with a pistol after reaching his home. This is altogether unfounded.

Naturally enough this *faux pas* of the Doctor's caused considerable excitement among the hotels and cottages at dull, monotonous Long Branch, and your reporter called at once upon the Doctor to hear how he was getting along, and to obtain the truth of all the rumors that went flying about. He found the Doctor as sound and hearty in body apparently as if gunpowder had never been invented, but greatly despondent over the unlucky mishap. "The fact is," said he, "I went out with the intention of hunting those little snipe, and as I was going up in the carriage I got blue all of a sudden, and I thought, 'What's the use of living this way any longer?' and with that I just let go both barrels. You see I have done a good deal of advertising lately and have a good many engagements to meet, and I felt nervous. It all came over me in a minute."

The Doctor expatiated at length on the causes that led to his fatal determination, but the above is the whole of it in a nut-shell. I told him that the rumor was current that he had been drinking heavily of late, but he denied this, and Mrs. Helmbold joined very heartily in the denial. "He's not been dissipating at all," said she, "but he's bothered considerably about business matters."

[From the New York Sun, Aug. 22.]

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock Dr. Helmbold called at the Arcade Hotel, Long Branch, and borrowed from the clerk, Mr. O. R. Lewis, a double-barreled shot-gun. The gun having been out of use, Mr. Lewis reloaded, reprimed and fitted it up for the doctor's use. The doctor then hired the coachman of the Arcade House, John Johnson, a colored man, to take him down the road to Seabright, where he expected to shoot some snipe. The driver had the gun in his possession until they arrived below the Arlington House, and then Dr. Helmbold asked for the gun to shoot a fish-hawk. The driver gave him the gun, at the same time saying, "Doctor, you must not shoot that hawk; it will cost you the fine of $25." The doctor said he would shoot some small birds from the carriage.

The doctor got out of the carriage, climbed over the fence, and walked along a few yards, intent on shooting birds. He stopped and rested the butt of the gun on the ground, and appeared to be glancing down the barrel as though examining the condition of the piece, which, as before stated, has been out of use for some time. While standing thus, the piece prematurely exploded. Fortunately the shot missed Dr. Helmbold, but the concussion knocked him insensible.

The driver then lifted the fainting form of the doctor in his arms, bore him to the carriage, and drove him to the Arcade House, where proper restoratives were applied. The doctor was soon after removed to his house, where medical assistance was summoned. Last night he was with his family and friends, and quite well.

The report of his attempted suicide probably arose from the fact that he has for some time been laboring under great mental depression, owing to his business not responding so freely as he expected to his late liberal advertising expenditures, and his consequent inability to meet his obligations as early as he had intended. An examination of his affairs shows conclusively that they are by no means desperate. He owns the value of three dollars for every one he owes, and measures are already in progress to meet and pay all his obligations.

The doctor's general agent at Long Branch, Mr. Vandoon, says that the report of Dr. Helmbold's attempted suicide has been got up for a sensation, and is entirely false. Mr. Vandoon was driving from Englewood when he first heard of the report, and at once hastened to see what injury the doctor had sustained. To his surprise he found the doctor sitting in the cottage apparently well. He laughed heartily at the report, and told him that the gun went off accidentally. Mr. Vandoon says that he never saw him better suited for transacting business than he was yesterday.

[From the World.]

LONG BRANCH, August 21.—If everybody does not know or appreciate, everybody has heard of, Dr. H. T. Helmbold. The announcement, therefore, that he had made an attempt at self-destruction—which was published in the New York papers this evening—produced a profound sensation as it was read on board the Branch-bound steamers. Those coming on board had in general to learn the news for the first time. As the report in the evening papers did not state that he was dead, some levity of tone was permissible in treating of it, and jokes, which in a fatal event would have been altogether unallowable, were to some extent indulged in. Many said it was a huge attempt at advertising, but others thought that "this would not wash." It must be said that many had a kind word for the enterprising druggist. Seeing the celebrated colonel of the Ninth standing rapt in admiration of Levy's rendering of a fantasia for the cornet, I approached him.

"Are you to be interviewed, colonel?"

"Why, yes," answered the admiral.

"Have you heard anything about the reported death of Dr. Helmbold?"

"I know nothing of it. I just heard of it from one of my men as I came on the boat."

"Would Dr. Helmbold's unexpected demise be a profound loss to the world at large, or to society at Long Branch?"

"Now, look here, I don't know anything about that. Dr. Helmbold is quite an enterprising fellow—perhaps he is too much so. He may have gone in too far, you see. An ordinary man may go in, but it's not every one who can win. Helmbold is a real enterprising little fellow."

Well, every one expected to hear as soon as the train arrived at the Branch that its greatest attraction, not second to Mr. Fisk and hardly behind our great kaiser in popularity, had gone down. The drivers were hailed with a volley of interrogations.

"Is Helmbold dead?"

"What, said the drivers, looking more surprised than even they conveyed in their tone.

"Is Helmbold dead? Did he not shoot himself to-day?" This was a little emphatic.

"Oh, git out, young fellow. This is too thin. He went down on the beach to shoot some, but I guess he ain't the duck to shoot himself."

The same question was put to about a dozen people and they all seemed to know about as much as the coachmen. For every one who had heard that H. T. H. had shot himself a score could be found who were ready to swear they saw him not an hour since driving his spike team, or talking, or taking a quiet smoke with President Grant. Of a truth one must go away from home to hear news of one's self; even Helmbold is not a prophet at Long Branch.

As nobody seemed to know anything about the alleged suicide, and so many had seen the fetch, I thought it best to interview Mr. Helmbold. I found him at his cottage quietly at tea. I explained why I had called, and asked was there any ground for the dispatch sent to New York.

"Well," said he, "I am here. It's clear I have not shot myself. I guess when I am going to do that I shall do it more successfully. 'Twon't be hard to beat that, eh?"

I admitted that, and asked what were the grounds of the rumor.

"I was down on the beach shooting," said he, "and the gun went off twice. You see it did me no harm."

"But guns don't go off spontaneously, doctor. Why did that go off twice?"

"True. Well, the fact is I have been very depressed lately, and my nerves are quite unstrung. Just at the moment I might have tried to shoot myself, but if I did it could only have been a temporary aberration, for surely I would not attempt my life with a shot-gun. I could do better than that."

"What has unstrung your nerves, doctor?"

"Well, a business trouble, that is all."

"It is not serious, is it?"

"Oh, no; not in that sense. No one holds any of my paper that I can't meet."

Dr. Helmbold then joined his family, who appear determined to keep him cheerful and quiet.

[From the New York Star.]

LONG BRANCH, August 21.—About 9 o'clock this morning, the well-known druggist and owner of Buchu, Dr. H. T. Helmbold, who has been spending a good deal of his time at this place, attempted to put an end to his life by shooting. He had been much depressed of late, and it is supposed that this attempt at self-destruction was caused by Dr. Helmbold's financial difficulties, rumors of which have been floating about for some time.

BORROWING A DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT-GUN

from some person of his acquaintance, under the pretense of wanting to shoot some meadow larks, which have been very abundant in the vicinity of the Branch, he hired a public hack, driven by a colored man, instead of going in his own conspicuous carriage, and started out on Ocean avenue toward Sea Bright.

Nothing out of the way was said or done by him until he reached below the Arlington House, when he called to the driver to stop, and got out of the carriage, telling him at the same time in rather an incoherent manner that he might drive back to the hotel as he would not need him any more. The man, however, whose suspicions were excited by the Doctor's appearance, drove off slowly, but had only gone a short distance when he saw, to his consternation, Dr. Helmbold place the muzzle of the gun under his chin and attempt to fire it off, with the evident intention of blowing his brains out. As he is a small man, the effort to pull the trigger caused the barrel of the gun to move to one side, and only one side of his face was injured by the explosion. In his desperation the wounded man, whose face was streaming with blood, and presented a ghastly appearance, fired off the other barrel, but with no better result, and then fell fainting, in an almost lifeless condition, into the arms of the negro driver, who ran up just in time to receive him. He was taken at once to the Arcade Hotel, and from thence to his house, where his wounds, which are of a serious but not fatal character, were dressed. The news of his action spread like wildfire, and has caused much excitement among the visitors at the Branch.

HELMBOLD DENIES THAT HE TRIED TO BLOW HIS BRAINS OUT.

The following dispatch has been received in reference to the alleged attempted suicide of Dr. Helmbold:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 21.—While gunning this morning, my gun was discharged near my face. No injury is done. A report is in circulation that it was intentional. Oblige me by publishing this correction.

(Signed) H. T. HELMBOLD.

HOW THE INTELLIGENCE WAS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

On the arrival of the intelligence that the prince of druggists had attempted suicide, numbers hastened to his magnificent store, on Broadway, and were not a little surprised to learn that the man who was reported dying had sent a very coherent dispatch to his manager, giving a concise version of the affair. In spite of this assuring news, the most absurd rumors were set afloat in regard to the affair and its causes. One of the rumors concocted for the occasion was to the effect that the Doctor had speculated largely in stocks and came out a heavy loser. Another well-informed person insisted that the Doctor's commercial interests were in jeopardy, and that his books balanced the wrong side of the ledger to the tune of two hundred thousand dollars, while there were not wanting men who insisted that H. T. Helmbold had followed the mysteries of draw-poker and euchre to his cost. To-day it is understood a full explanation of the occurrence will be given by the Doctor in person, and as no authentic information on any of the above points will be obtainable till then it would be as well to wait.

A visit to the Doctor's mansion, No. 146 West Fourteenth street, yesterday, revealed a very tranquil state of affairs. Everything was in apple-pie order, and spoke of wealth and luxury. The servant who answered the reporter's summons had heard of the newspaper report, but placed no credence in it. The last time she had seen the doctor he was in good health and spirits, and in full possession of his mental faculties. A visit was paid to the Broadway store last evening. The numerous assistants were at their posts, busily engaged, and by no means disconcerted with the intelligence from Long Branch. In the superb ladies' room at the end of the store sat the doctor's business manager, perfectly cool and collected, and affable to all. He had received several telegrams from the Doctor, one of which actually verged on the witty, and was certainly not the kind of one a man on his deathbed would be likely to send. He felt confident that Dr. Helmbold would be in his store to-day, to answer all questions. In view of his expected visit he would not enter into any details, but would leave all information to the Doctor. The speaker seemed impressed with the belief that the report was a gross canard, fabricated for sensational purposes.

AMONG THE WONDERS.

The Scientific Association of America at Mammoth Cave—A Letter Back.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MAMMOTH CAVE, Aug. 24, 1871.

We started off with the usual promptness of the Louisville and Nashville railroad exactly at 12:30 P. M. with every possible provision that a railroad could furnish. The number on this special train was upwards of two hundred and fifty, some of whom had come from Indianapolis, without breakfast, so that many of them were not in the best humor in the world, but a little of Rufer's panacea soon brought back their good spirits; two of his splendid refreshment cars were attached to the train and were loaded with all the delicacies that could tempt and appease the appetite, which delicacies had been furnished by the liberality of a number of the citizens of Louisville, to whom we are much indebted for keeping up the reputation of our good State for its prompt hospitality on all occasions. On all sides in the train we constantly heard such expressions as the following: "Kentucky beats them all"—"We certainly have reached a good place to stay in"—"Well, this is just what they told us would be the case when we got on to the other side of the Ohio." All this, too, in the face of a most princely reception in Indiana. Our modesty attributed some of their enthusiasm to the tendency of human nature, especially when hungry, to do justice to the present, forgetting more or less the past.

Just here, Prince Rufer comes in, and I do not know of any other living prince so popular in his realm as he is, and certainly no one knows how to rule with such mild sway, or is so firmly seated in the hearts and stomachs of his subjects as he is. There is no danger of his becoming a victim to hungry revolutionists. In fact, could the chickens he broils so delightfully over the coals, as the train rattles along at the rate of fifty miles an hour, be restored to life, they would return him a vote of thanks for the elegant manner in which he serves them up. Everything that you can find at our best hotels was served up to the guests, with iced ale, sparkling Catawba and delightful ices and cream. On reaching Cave City, about one hundred and twenty were stowed in stages and carriages, their hats chalked and sent through to the cave; the balance of the company were treated in the same way at the Glasgow Junction. One or two break-downs varied the monotony of the ride, but no damage, and all arrived safely at the cave, to seek for room in an already over-crowded house. But all who know D. L. Graves, proprietor of the Cave Hotel, know that he can stretch his hotel as big as the cave itself, and that he has a private factory attached to the hotel which turns out ready-made mattresses, blankets and sheets. So we are all shaken down for the night, and the roof of one hotel covers five hundred individuals, more or less, and this concludes an excursion gotten up in less than twenty-four hours by the Louisville and Nashville railroad, with the aid of a few active citizens of Louisville.

Workmen employed in altering the residence of the late David Sears for the use of the Somerset club, at Boston, a few days since, discovered a large room, the entrance to which had been for many years so carefully concealed that no one knew of the existence of such a room. Within this room were found 131 dozen of Madeira wine, which must be at least 40 years old. It would no doubt bring $10 a bottle, making a total of $15,720.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY EVENING, August 24.

Money is easy, but a strict scrutiny is made before any paper is taken, and none can pass but a No. 1. Such as meets all requirements can be placed at 9 per cent., while short and irregular loans have to stand a larger rate.

EXCHANGE—Is plentiful at par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Has changed very little. It opened at 112⅛ and closed at the same figure. The highest price touched was 112¼ and the lowest 112⅛. Messrs. Morton, Galt, & Co., bankers, quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112	112⅝
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are stronger to-day, and show a general advance. We quote:

Coupons of 1881	118 @119
" " 1862	113⅞@114⅛
" " 1864	113⅞@114⅛
" " 1865	113⅞@114⅛
" " 1865 (new)	113⅞@113⅞
" " 1867	113⅞@113⅞
" " 1868	113⅞@114⅛
Ten-forties	113⅞@114⅛
Currency 6s	113⅞@116⅞

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Tues.	Wedn.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	119⅛	118⅞	119	⅛	..
" '62	114⅛	113⅞	114⅛	⅛	..
" '64	114	113⅞	114⅛	⅛	..
" '65	114⅛	113⅞	114⅛	⅛	..
" '65 (new)	113	112⅞	113⅛	⅛	..
" '67	113⅞	114	113⅞	..	⅛
" '68	114⅛	113⅞	114⅛	⅛	..
10-40 coupons	114⅛	113⅞	114⅛	⅛	..
Currency 6s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	⅛	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There is a better assortment of securities on the market, but holders and investors vary in their figures so widely that the transactions are limited. We find offered for sale, one or two small lots of Jeffersonville 1st mortgage, some Short-Line bonds and a few city bonds. Also a small lot of Bank of Louisville stock.

Business Matters in Cincinnati.

[Gazette, 24th.]

Trade in our general merchandise markets was dull yesterday, with scarcely an exception in any department. Flour was less active and it was easier to make purchases at inside prices. Wheat was easier in tone, without essential change in rates. Corn was firmer under a light supply, and a better demand from distillers. Oats and rye were quiet and unchanged. Barley was in fair demand and steady. Whisky declined 1c per gallon, and was not very active at the reduced price. Cotton was stronger and higher, but the demand was only moderate. Groceries were firm, with a fair business doing. The tone of the provision market was stronger on mess pork and lard, but there was not much improvement in the demand for any article, and it was not easy to obtain any advance. The receipts of hogs were light and prices were well maintained at $4 50@4 85 gross, for light to heavy averages.

Comparative Stock of Grain in New York and Brooklyn Warehouses for Three Years.

Bushels.	Aug. 19, 1871.	Aug. 12, 1871.	Aug. 20, 1870.	Aug. 21, 1869.
Wheat	390,364	397,516	1,457,682	392,580
Corn	2,493,613	2,403,359	675,403	159,579
Oats	170,942	34,405	307,422	43,078
Rye	33,407	34,599	39,334	56,108
Barley	....	....	108,394	6,116
Malt	182,365	177,434	134,063	117,304

[N. Y. Tribune, 23d.

The British Harvest.

[London News, 8th.]

The agricultural papers are at present seriously discussing the prospects of this year's harvest. The Mark Lane Express' reports from the provinces seem to indicate that the weather we have during the near few weeks will be the turning point of a serious question. It is stated from Cambridgeshire that a great many crops are mildewed, and blight also now shows itself. Oats are ripening fast, and some few pieces are down. Several fields of peas, too, are reaped. Many crops are in a sorry state, having gone down close to the ground, and are smothered with weeds. Potatoes are much diseased, and get worse daily; the stench at and after sunset is very obnoxious. According to the Chamber of Agriculture Journal, 43 per cent. of the returns for wheat report an average crop, 54 per cent. under average, and only 3 per cent. over average. For barley, 60 per cent., say average, 35 per cent. over average, and 5 per cent. under average. For oats, 55 per cent. say average, 27 per cent. under average, and 18 per cent. over average. For beans the returns are 50 per cent. for an average, 34 per cent. under average, and 7 per cent. over average. And for peas, 59 per cent. of the reports speak of an average, 36 per cent. of over average and 6 per cent. of under average. It is inferred from these figures that we have an inferior crop of wheat, a very good crop of barley, an average crop of oats and crops of beans and peas which never promised better, but which in the case of the former already, and in that of the latter will most probably before harvest have disappointed expectations.

A wet summer—a cold, wet summer as we may call it of 1871—is certain to disappoint expectations of good produce, and that will be our lot this year. Cattle food of all kinds promises to be abundant. Mangold, turnips, and hay crops in such weather as we have had, and fodder were never better; and grass is plentiful, though hay has been badly made. The wet season is producing its usual effect in an early development of the potato disease. The Express says that the effect of the fine weather upon the growing crops has been everywhere apparent, and the grain is rapidly maturing. Harvest operations are making fair progress in Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, Bucks, Berks, and the more southern counties. Rye and oats have been cut freely, and wheat-cutting will soon be in full progress. A sample of new wheat was exhibited at Mark Lane, on Friday, but its quality was nothing to boast of. On good soils the crop will be an average, and with continuance of the present weather, may yet be got in in good condition, while from inferior soils the return will be indifferent. Bell's Weekly Messenger refers to the complaint which is made relative to the continuance of restrictions on the Islington market. It is held that, with Dutch and other imported cattle spreading disease broadcast over the country, and permitted access to markets situated like Romford and Southall in grazing districts, the London cordon is a perfect absurdity. The matter is being taken up, not only by the butchers who are excluded, but by the inhabitants in the vicinity of the Metropolitan market, West Smithfield, &c. Placards are appearing in the shop windows, and the representatives of the metropolitan boroughs are being strongly remonstrated with for their silence on the subject.

Chicago Wheat Market.

[Republican, 23d.]

WINTER WHEAT—Has ruled decidedly firmer. There has been a good shipping and moderate milling demand since our last weekly review, which circumstances in connection with the light receipts and offerings, and the improvement in spring wheat, enabled receivers to obtain higher prices. Offerings have been inadequate to the demand. Prices have advanced fully 7@8c, and close firm at $1 21 for No. 2 amber, $1 21 for No. 1 red, $1 20 for No. 2 red, and $1 09@1 10 for No. 1 winter. Sales to-day were: In store—2 cars No. 2 amber at $1 22; 1 car No. 1 red at $1 21; 6 cars No. 2 red at $1 20.

SPRING WHEAT—This market has been the center of attention for speculators during the week, and many changes have taken place. The market from beginning to end has been the most unsettled and excited witnessed for some time past—not even excluding the time of its sudden descent to 95⅜c seller August, about the first of the month. Prices have been irregular, though almost each succeeding day ruled higher than the preceding, aggregating at the close fully 7c higher than the closing quotations of last week. This continued improvement was due mainly to a fear entertained on the part of speculators that a scarcity of wheat would prevail before the close of the month. This fact, apparently, has gained ground since the ending of the recent "corner," which happened at the commencement of the past week, or at the expiration of the first half. Since then very little cash wheat in round lots has been offered in the market, sales generally consisting of the new arrivals of car lots, and these even it is thought were purchased by parties interested in the late "corner." Hence, operators were rather distrustful of the present suspicious condition of the market, and all seemed determined to avail themselves of the opportunity of making settlements for this month, and large transactions in this wise were carried on, while comparatively few legitimate deliveries were made. Other markets, also, participated in the upward tendency in prices, which in turn added a further stimulus to the advancing prices besides increasing the demand, both on speculative and shipping account. Nearly all the business transacted has been of a speculative nature, though shippers operated to a moderate extent. To-day, the market was greatly unsettled, and prices ranged 3@4c higher on cash, and 1⅛@3⅛c better for long options. This improvement was influenced mainly by the large speculative demand, though Eastern advices were also more favorable. Liverpool was reported 1d lower, though that did not have any more than a temporary effect. No. 1 spring sold sparingly at $1 17@1 18. No. 2 spring in active demand at $1 16@1 17⅛; closed at $1 17⅛. No. 3 sold at $1 08@1 10. Rejected firm at 98c@$1.

Tobacco and Hemp in St. Louis.

[Times, 23d.]

TOBACCO—Receipts during the week amounted to 532 hhds. The offerings were 647 hhds and 31 bxs. Sales 530 hhds and 22 bxs. Rejections and passed 117 hhds and 9 bxs. It will be seen that receipts are falling off considerably, but those of the year, as compared with those of last year, are about 4,500 hhds in excess. The market has ruled active, although, as a general thing, the stock offered has been poorer. Some large sales of factory-dried shipping leaf have been made on p. t. (understood to be high rates) for the Irish market, and low and common leaf has been exceedingly active. The market may be quoted firm at the close on all grades, with the greatest strength on lower qualities.

We quote ₲ 100 lbs: Scraps $2 90@3 80; factory lugs $5 90@6 25; planters' lugs $6 50@7 50; common leaf $7 25@8 00; medium do $8 00@9 00; good do $9 00@11 00; colory manufacturing do $12 00@20 00; wrappers at $25 00@45 00 for medium to $50 00@100 00 for fine and fancy bright; factory dried shipping leaf $9 50@11 00.

HEMP—Receipts were only 37 bales for the week. Dressed has ruled dull and nominal at $220@225. No demand for inferior and common, undressed, which range nominally at from $85 to 100; prime to choice in fair demand at $115@140—fancy salable at $145@150. Hackled tow dull at $115 for prime—inferior not wanted at over $110.

The Cotton Worm at Work.

[New Orleans Times, 22d.]

A letter from an old planter, dated at Rodney, Miss., on Saturday, the 19th, says:

"I notice an evident reluctance on the part of many to credit the reports which are daily multiplying with reference to the existence of the cotton worm in various localities. I confess I would like to disbelieve these unwelcome statements, and have actually been inclined to treat them as sensational; but the fact can no longer be disguised.

"The veritable, unmistakable army worm, the second crop of them, too, are now at work in my fields. A person skilled in finding them might easily capture a gallon of them in a day. As an ocular demonstration of the fact, I send you a bottle in which I have put only a few that were gathered in a few minutes by one of my field hands.

"Our crops are unusually light, and generally badly worked. You may imagine then the total destruction which the worms in full force will bring upon us. The weather is showery and rather cool, just the season for the worms to multiply rapidly. I see no probability of escape from their ravages. If anybody still doubts the story of the worm, send them up to examine the crop throughout the country. Very respectfully, T. M. W."

The writer of the above is too well known for any one in New Orleans to doubt his assertions, but Northern commercial papers which stated a fortnight ago that the crop was beyond all danger and treat worms as a pure invention of the bulls, will probably make light of Mr. W.'s statement, parrying the charge by averring that such stories are current every year; some worms always make their appearance, innocent grass worms are mistaken for the caterpillar, etc. But spinners on both sides would do well to give these reports the grave consideration they merit, of which they can satisfy themselves by telegraphing to any respectable factor in this city.

Mr. W. speaks of ocular demonstration. We have not seen the bottled pests from his plantation, but another consignment of a similar character was made by the clerk of the Frank Pargoud to the Superintendent of the Cotton Exchange, and which was exhibited there to-day, with a stock of the plant in which they had committed their ravages. We can only say, if this be a fair specimen of the field from which it was taken, the planter may save himself the expense of bagging and ties. The worms themselves were hard at work in the clear glass bottle in which they were confined, and were evidently of the second crop, with the black flag upon their back. They were sent on board at Hermitage Landing, Point Coupee, with the report that they were doing much damage in the parish. A number of letters to the Cotton Exchange bear testimony to the same effect.

Louisiana Crop Prospects.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—Since our last we have no change to make in the record of daily showers, and at the present writing the prospect for dry weather seems slim. The effect upon cotton is too well known to be again repeated, and he living within the rain belt who makes a fair crop this season will have cause for congratulation. While it does cane no material damage, planters would prefer to have less of it and more uninterrupted sunshine.—[Sugar Planter, Aug. 19.

WEST FELICIANA.—Rains continue to prevail throughout the parish, giving rise to apprehensions as to worms. Sugar-cane is growing finely and promises well. The cotton crop is mixed, some fields looking well and others just the reverse.—[Ledger, Aug. 19.

OUACHITA.—The news from the cotton crop is rather gloomy. Signs of the caterpillar are reported from nearly all portions of the surrounding country. We now fear the 15th of September will witness a thorough destruction of the crop not matured.—[Telegraph, Aug. 19.

DESOTO.—Both corn and cotton in this section are suffering for rain. It is now conceded by all that the crops will be short; by some it is feared that corn enough to supply the wants of our people will not be made, while the cotton yield will fall far short of the calculations made in the spring.

The caterpillars are increasing slowly in numbers, and have made their appearance in nearly every portion of the parish. They have done no damage yet, and it is thought they will not do any for several weeks to come. They made their appearance in this parish about the same time they did last year, perhaps a few days later. The boll worm is also in the cotton, which, with the caterpillar, it is thought, will destroy the crop by the middle of September.—[Mansfield Reporter, Aug. 12.

RICHLAND.—We have seen a few plantations this week; have seen no worms or sign of them, and have found on some of them good corn and medium cotton, while others look very sorry. We think where planters were not over-cropped, and they could cultivate their land properly, they will make very good crops.

The Corn Trade of France.

[From the Mark Lane Express.]

PARIS, Saturday Evening, August 5.—It appears that it was not enough, with all the disasters which have befallen France within the last year, and which have deprived the public property of at least ten milliards (£400,000,000 sterling), it still wanted an insufficient, not to say bad, crop, to aggravate the misfortunes to which we have to submit. It is difficult in fact to deceive ourselves now; in proportion as we enter upon the harvest we find that the wheat crop will neither be abundant nor of good quality. Certainly all are not equally in this unfortunate condition, some being less affected than others, but none are likely to be satisfied with the result. A week since, with the certain prospect of a deficiency, the price of flour and wheat began to advance, not only in Paris but on all the markets of the department, or rather of Europe. The advance has been still more decided this week in consequence of the successive storms at Paris and an extensive part of the surrounding country, and it would be difficult for the optimists to show that violent and incessant rains at this season of the year can be otherwise than destructive to the crops on the ground; the impression, too, that it has made is injurious. Wheat has advanced from 2f to 2f 50c per sack of 120 kil on Wednesday and Thursday, and flour has exceeded this proportion; and last evening, whilst select marks were charged to the bakers at 80f to 81f per sack, the eight marks for the approaching season reached 82f, and superior flour 81f. To-day minds are a little calmed, the sun having reappeared. The eight marks for the four months from September are offered at 81f, and superiors at 80f; this evening those prices have not been sustained, and they are offered respectively at 80f and 79f. We ought, however, to state that if every one is of the opinion that there is a deficiency, it is differently estimated. The harvest generally is only just begun, and we know from experience, especially from what has taken place in the South, that the return is not always in conformity with the appearance of the growing plant. Again, in the valley of the Loire, where the German armies have not penetrated, the breadths sown with wheat are nearly the same as usual, and the severe winter was less felt than in the center and north of France; we can, therefore, form an approximate estimate of the crops of that region; but we well know that the general product of wheat is not large in that part of the country. With respect to the invaded territories, much less has been sown with wheat than usual, and a large breadth of winter wheat has been plowed up and resown, partly with spring wheat and partly with barley or oats, but all these will materially lessen the quantity of wheat produced. The result of all these is a certain deficiency, but the extent of which is not at present known. The consequence is a general advance in price, as the following summary shows:

	This Week Markets.	Last Week Markets.
Advanced	23	13
Tendency to advance	4	7
Firm	2	3
Without variation	10	30
Steady	1	3
Tendency to decline	0	2
Declined	4	30
Total	103	121

The corn markets of the departments are still very moderately supplied, and wheat continues to rise; the trade is brisk, the buyers being anxious to get into stock. At this (Paris) market the return of fine weather has calmed the minds of the buyers. The mark D. remains at 86f, and that price has not been exceeded by select marks. The range, therefore, is from 75f to 80f per kilos in consequence. Since the quotations have receded, the eight marks for the four months from September are offered this evening at 80f, and September at 79f, with a dull sale.

Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad.

A correspondent writes to the Memphis Appeal from Coal Creek, East Tennessee, Aug. 18, 1871, in reference to the prospective sale of the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad, giving some facts which will be found of interest in this locality. The following are extracts:

The auction sale of the Knoxville and Kentucky road occurs on the 20th of September. The State's agents propose to sell its interest for $800,000. At auction it will hardly command more than half a million. It should be purchased either by Louisville or Cincinnati. Both these cities must have access to the Gulf States and Southern Atlantic coast through Knoxville. If this road, only forty miles in length, falls into the hands of a ring of speculators, cities of the Ohio valley will ultimately be compelled to pay forty or fifty thousand dollars per mile for the road. It has cost seventy-five thousand dollars per mile, a sum that includes peculations and privileges that have enriched several faithful partisans who have patriotically plundered this charming province of Grant's empire. The whole cost of the road has been something over three millions, and of this sum about two millions eight hundred thousand dollars were wrenched from helpless tax-payers. The bonds that were issued are still held by the New York ring, whose bogus sales among themselves are daily reported in Wall street. The obligation to pay such debts is certainly remote, and whether tax-payers of the State will submit to augmented burdens, to be imposed by the next Legislature to meet liabilities incurred on account of twenty millions of bonds distributed by the lavish hand of Radicalism, remains to be seen.

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This road, which I have traversed, is well constructed, and its equipment is constantly improved. The coalfields give it great value, and it would be well if others than the ring, which proposes to buy at the auction sale, could be induced to bid on the 20th of September.

MARBLE.

Col. John Williams proposed some time ago to permit the Masons of Memphis to take from his quarries, within a mile of Knoxville, the marble required in the construction of the temple on Madison street. This bed of stone is on the banks of the Holston, and the stone itself is three hundred and seventy feet in thickness and many miles in extent. There is enough to build another city like New York. From the summit of a hill, one hundred and fifty feet toward the valley, the marble is of that variegated description of which the columns that adorn the interior of the Capitols at Washington and Nashville are made. There is no seam between the variegated and white marble, which extends two hundred feet in thickness to the base of the hill, and a column eighty or one hundred feet in length might be cut from the hill-side, half of it variegated and half white, the different colors extending the whole length of the stone. Such a pillar of marvelous beauty would become one of the world's wonders, and should glitter in the sunbeams beneath a statue of Andrew Jackson on the summit of the mounds at Fort Pickering.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	108	147	Lard, tcs	28	55
Bacon, casks	57	115	Lard, kegs	297	120
Butter, pa	50	50	Malt, sks	105	..
Bagging, pcs	240	885	Mackerel, pa	..	..
Cotton, bales	61	51	Nails, kgs	565	50
Cotton yarn,ba	1	4	Oil, bbls	31	60
Coffee, bgs	124	203	Oats, sacks	424	300
Cheese, bxs	52	24	Pork, bbls	..	..
Candles, bxs	99	80	Pork, pcs	3333	597
Cement, bbls	..	613	Potatoes, bls	352	79
Corn, sacks	300	109	Rye, sks	99	27
Cattle, head	122	120	Sugar, hhds	..	..
Eggs, bbls	..	..	Sugar, bxs	15	219
Flour, bbls	800	578	Soap, bxs	..	48
Feathers, sks	6	5	Tobacco, h'ds	227	153
Hides, bdls	526	..	Tobacco, bxs	59	534
Hogs, No	50	110	Whisky, bbls	545	164
Hay, bales	274	42	Wheat, sks	1475	161
Iron, pig, tons	160	220	Wool, bgs	69	..

Daily Review of the Market.

BAGGING—The market to-day is quiet at 18½@20½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½ lb hemp and flax hand-loom and power-loom product. Sales to-day 700 pieces hemp and flax at 18½@19c.

BATTING—The market is weak but unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 20c, No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York at $2 25@2 75.

BUTTER—The supply is excessive—largely of inferior and hard to work off. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; good to choice at 15@18c. Western Reserve at 20@21c. A sale was made to-day of 1,500 lbs classed as fair country butter at 12c; 300 lbs choice at 18c; 400 lbs W. R. at 20@21c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 25@1 50 per bbl from first hands.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged. Full weight star candles are quoted at 17⅛@18¼c; 12-oz at 13¼@14c; 11-oz at 12¼@12¾c; tallow at 11@11¼c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 65@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day 613 bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is quiet. Ohio Factory is quoted at 9@10c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 40 boxes O. F. at quotations.

COAL—The market is quiet, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburg at retail, delivered, 24c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 21c.

COFFEE—Prices have advanced, and quotations are as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	21 @22
Prime Rio	19 @19½
Good Rio	17½@18½
Fair Rio	16½@17½
Java, Government	25 @27
Singapore	23 @25
Laguayra	19½@21

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—Liverpool opened firm this morning at 9d for uplands; improved in tone and closed strong at 9@9⅛d, with sales of 25,000 bales, the largest sale for several weeks. New York opened strong at 19½c for middling, advanced to 19¾c, but closed heavy at 19½c, with sales of 20,000 bales. Dealers in this market to-day reduced quotations ⅛c, as follows:

Middling	18⅛
Low middling	16½
Good ordinary	15½
Ordinary	14½

COTTON YARNS—The market is quiet, and dealers quote as follows: No. 400, 16½c; No. 500, at 15c; No. 600, at 13½c; No. 700 at 12c; carpet chain, white, at 31@33c; colored, 39c; candlewick, at 32@35c. Southern brands can be bought at 1@1½c less than the figures given.

COTTON TIES—Are quoted at 5¾c in round lots.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 3½@4c. No peaches in the market.

EGGS—The market is quiet, and dealers are quoting at 12@13c recount. Sales to-day of 300 doz. at quotations.

FEATHERS—The market has advanced, and dealers quote at 65c for choice, with 3 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Market weak. Trade quiet at the following quotations: Mackerel, No. 1 large, $25@26; No. 1, medium, $20@21; No. 2, large, $14@15; No. 2, medium, $12 50@13; No. 3, large, $12@13 per bbl. No. 1, kits, 15 lbs, at $2 50; 20 lbs $3; No. 2, 15 lbs, $1 40; 20 lbs, $1 60; No. 3, 15 lbs, $1 25; 20 lbs, $1 50. Whitefish at $7 50@8 per half bbl of 100 lbs net for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring at $8 50@9 per bbl. Sardines at 21½@36c for quarter and half boxes. Oysters $1 40@2 40 for 1 and 2-lb cans. Codfish at 5@5½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, and dealers quote as follows: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $4 20@5; extra, $5@5 50; extra family, $5 50@6; A No. 1, $6 25@6 75; fancy, $7@7 75. Sales to-day 200 bbls assorted at quotations; 100 extra family at $6; 600 A No. 1 at $6 15@6 50, and 300 fancy at $7 50.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 50 per bushel for prime lots.

FRUITS—GREEN—The market is moderately supplied with Southern and home-grown fruits.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $1@2 50 per bbl.

PEACHES—Are held at 75c@$2 per bushel, as to quality.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Market is quiet, with a fair demand. Lemons per box, $6 00@7 00; layer raisins per box $3 75@3 00; figs per pound 15@20c; Zante currants per pound 11⅛@12⅛c.

GINSENG—Prices are firm, and dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 85c.

GRAIN—WHEAT—New crop is held at $1 20@1 30 for red and white, as to quality. Sales to-day of 1,100 bushels choice amber at $1 30.

CORN—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 50@51c; shelled, choice white, 51@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Market quiet. Sales to-day of 1,400 bushels ear, delivered, at 55c.

OATS—New crop, now arriving, commands 35@38c for white on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 70@75c.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@80c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15, and rye malt at $1 15.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance; and $16@20 per ton on the wharf. New hay is quoted at $15@17 for choice.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices are firm. Dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270.

HONEY—Fresh is held at 25c.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations; bar iron 3⅛c; steel, cast, 18@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5⅛@5½c, steel 9⅛c; plow-wings, iron 6⅛c, steel 9⅛c; horseshoes 5⅛@6c; muleshoes 6⅛@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 10@4 25 rates.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hogskin collar $17@28 per doz; side collar $35@40; oak sole 38@39c per lb; hemlock sole 34@36c; harness leather 34@38c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $48@60 per doz; uppers $42@50; kips, city, 65@85c per lb; runners $1@1 25; city calf $1 25@1 50 per lb; French calf $50@90 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 55c @$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c @$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $15@15 50; shorts at $17, and shipstuff and middlings at $24@25 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—New red are held at $1 75 per bbl. loose, on arrival; silver-skinned at $2 00; packed, $2 50@2 75. Sales to-day of 20 bbls at $2 75.

POTATOES—Dealers quote new from first hands at $2@2 10 loose; from store, packed, $2 50@2 75. Sales to-day of 210 bbls at $2 55 in small produce packages to $2 75 in large bbls.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens in moderate supply and held at $2 50@3 50 per dozen for fair to choice. Sales to-day 50 doz. at quotations.

PROVISIONS—The Liverpool market remains unchanged at last quotations. New York is strong for mess at $13 75. Cincinnati reports provisions higher prices asked but no advance established; asking $12 75 for mess, 9c for lard, 5⅛@6c for bulk shoulders and sides, 6, 7⅛ and 7⅛c for bacon; demand good at ⅛c less. Chicago reports meat quiet at $12 37½, lard steady at 9⅛c, seller 12 months, nominally 8⅛@8⅜c cash; bulk shoulders 4⅜@4½c, clear rib 5⅞c; short clear. This market shows no change, and not much demand; some clear rib bacon at 7⅛@7⅛c, and shoulders at 6⅛c, with a small sale of lard at 9⅛c, make up the day's transactions.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 6⅝@7c, clear rib sides at 6⅛c, shoulders at 5⅛c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 7⅛@7⅛c; clear sides 7⅛@8c; shoulders 6⅛@6⅜c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14c; plain canvased 12½c; uncanvased 12c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13 50@13.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 9⅛@10c; in kegs at 11@11⅛c.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8⅛@9c for Rangoon; 9⅛@10c for Carolina.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6⅛@7⅛c; No. 3 at 5@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5@5⅛c.

SUGARS—Prices are firm on refined sugars; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of N. O., but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10¾@11
Fair do	11¼@11¾
Fully fair do	11¾@12
Prime do	12¼@12½
Choice do	12¾@13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	14 @14¼
A coffee	13¾@13½
B coffee	13¼@13½
Extra C	13 @13¼
C yellow	13 @13¼
Circle C	12½@12¾
Yellow	12¼@12½
Demerara	11½@12¼

STRAW—The demand is good, stock light, and arrivals are taken at $9@10 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market quiet. Tallow at 7⅛@8c. Grease at 5⅛@7⅛c, as to quality.

TOMATOES—Home-grown—Dealers quote at $1@1 25 per bushel.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $6 50@7 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 89c.

WOOL—The market is unsettled; prices uncertain; quotations as follows: Unwashed at 35@45c; tub-washed at 55@59c; combing 45@47c; burry 5@10c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

There is no particular change to note in the market. Low-grade leaf may be said to be a little easier at quotations, though not lower; while lugs and choice cutting and manufacturing leaf are in strong demand and very firm at the quotations already given. The sales at six of the warehouses to-day amounted to 94 hhds, as per statement below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 4 hhds McLean county leaf at $9 70, 9 40, 8, 8; 3 hhds McLean county lugs at 7 50, 7 70, 7; 3 hhds Ohio county leaf at 8 90, 8 70, 8 10; 1 hhd Todd county leaf at 7 60; 5 hhds Tennessee leaf at 9 10, 8 90, 8, 8 40, 7 60; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at 8 80; 1 hhd Trigg county lugs at 7 10; 1 hhd Ballard county lugs at 8.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 6 hhds Breckinridge county good leaf at $9 90, 8 00, 8 60, 8 00, 8 35, and 8 00; 1 hhd Todd county leaf at $9 70; 1 hhd Todd county lugs at $7 85; 4 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at $9 60, 8 20, 8 30, and 7 50; 2 hhds Muhlenburg county lugs at $7 40 and 6 80; 3 hhds Henry county, Tenn., leaf at $8 90, 8 00, and 8 80.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 6 hhds Mason county trash and lugs at $10, 9 30, 12 25, 8 80, 7 70, 8 90; 5 hhds Taylor county low leaf and lugs at $8 85, 7 80, 8 60, 8 90, 8 50; 2 hhds Adair county at $8 70 and 7 45; 7 hhds Hart county leaf and lugs at $7 70, 8 10, 10 25, 10, 15 25, 31; 2 hhds Todd county at $7 50 and 8 10.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 9 hhds Todd county leaf at $9, 9 30; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at 9 20; 1 hhd Warren county leaf at 9 70; 4 hhds Grayson county common leaf at 8, 8 20, 8 30, 8 70; 3 hhds Warren county common leaf at 8, 8 10, 8 20; 2 hhds Allen county common leaf at 7 80, 8; 4 hhds Warren county lugs at 6 70, 6 90, 6 80, 7 30; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at 7 10; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at 7 90.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 8 hhds, one rejected: 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $7; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at $8 70; 4 hhds Daviess county leaf at $8 to $10 50; 2 hhds Hancock county leaf at $8 and $25 50.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $7; 7 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $14 50, 10 50, 14, 8 10, 7 50, 7 60; 1 hhd Christian county leaf at $9 90; 1 hhd sweepings at $3 20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the demand is active and prices have advanced on low grades; others unchanged; middling uplands 19¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced on shipping grades; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 95@5 35; common to good extra $5 70@5 95; good to choice $5 90@6 35; white Western extra $6 35@7 10; Ohio extra $5 80@6 80; extra St. Louis $5 75@9. Rye flour is quiet. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is lower at 91c. Wheat, the demand is active and prices have advanced; receipts 34,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1 34@1 41, the latter for very choice; winter red Western $1 40@1 44; amber Michigan $1 45@1 50; white Michigan, choice $1 54@1 55; No 2 spring to arrive $1 38. Rye, Barley and Malt are unchanged. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 122,000 bushels; Western mixed 67@67½c; yellow 70c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 77,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 42@53c. Hay is firmer; shipping $1 15 and retail lots $1 25@1 70. Hops are quiet. Coffee, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; Rio 14⅛@16⅛c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; fair to good refining 9⅛@9⅛c; Cuba 9@9⅛c. Molasses, the market is dull and prices are nominal. Rice 8⅛@9⅛c. Petroleum, crude 13⅛@14c and refined 23@23⅛c. Pork, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mess $13 82⅛@13 75; prime $10 50@11; prime mess nov $11. Beef, Cut Meats and Middles are dull and prices unchanged. Lard is strong; prime steam 9⅛@9⅛c; kettle rendered 10c; seller September 9⅛c; seller December and January 9⅛c. Butter, the market is quiet; Western 10@20, and State 15@30c. Cheese is dull at 6@10⅛c.

LATEST—5 P. M.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $5 35@5 90 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the market is very firm; good to choice No 2 spring $1 38@1 41. Oats, the market is heavy at 42@48c. Corn, the market is dull. Eggs are dull at 14@17c. Other articles are unchanged.

DRY GOODS—With jobbers trade is more animated, but the market quiet enough with the commission merchants. Prices are steady, the only changes of moment to-day being a reduction of ⅛c in the price of Ballou yard-wide muslins, Androscoggin L and Slatersville 7-8 muslins, which now sell at 13⅛c, 16⅛c and 11c, respectively. Printing cloths remain steady and firm at 7⅛c for standard. Prints 11⅛c for the best makes, with an improved inquiry. Delaines 20c, with more free sales; reps 25@28⅛c, with a good demand at the inside rate; 21c for Wamsutta muslins; 21c for New York Mills; 21⅛c for Lyman J cambrics; 13⅛c for Newmarket C; 19⅛c for Portsmouth E; 16c for Hill's Semper Idem; 14c for Gold Medal; 33⅛c for Minnehaha yard-wide ticks; 26c for Omega A C A; 35c for Mathune A do, and 21c for Hamilton extra.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Flour, the market for extra spring is more active at $5 12½@6 25. Wheat, there is a corner on cash lots; No 2 spring $1 25 for settlements; seller August $1 25; seller September $1 12; this afternoon the market was excited and higher; seller August $1 25; seller September $1 13⅛@1 13⅛; $1 09⅛@1 09⅛ for seller all the year. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced 1c; No 2 mixed, seller August 47⅛c; seller September 45⅛c; this afternoon the market was firmer; seller August 48c; seller September 45⅛@45⅛c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm and prices are ⅛c higher; No 2 29⅛c. Rye, the market is active and firm at 59⅛c. Barley, No 2, the market is active at 63c cash; 63⅛c for seller September. Highwines are strong at 89c. Provisions are quiet; mess pork $12 25@12 37⅛ cash; $12 50 for seller September. Hogs, the market is tolerably active and prices are a shade easier at $4@4 60. Cattle, the market is steady at $2 30@5 25. Freights to Buffalo are quiet but steady at 5c on corn. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 66,000 bushels of wheat, 160,000 bushels corn, 96,000 bushels oats, 20,000 bushels rye, 22,000 bushels barley, 10,000 head hogs. Shipments: 3,000 barrels flour, 48,000 bushels wheat, 252,000 bushels corn, 70,000 bushels oats, 18,000 bushels rye, 3,000 bushels barley, 4,000 head hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 18@18⅛c. Flour, the market is quiet, but there is a good inquiry for medium brands and prices are firmer; superfine fall $4@4 25; extra do $4 30@4 62⅛; double extra do $5@5 25. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; No 3 red fall $1 12⅛@1 13; No 2 red do $1 27. Corn, the demand is active and prices have advanced; mixed in bulk on the track 43@44c; yellow sacked 50c. Oats, the market is better; in bulk on the track 31⅛@32c; mixed sacked 38c. Rye, the market is slow at 57@58c. Barley, the market is dull; No 2 70c. Whisky, the market is steady at 90c. Tobacco is steady. Hemp is in fair demand at $103@140 for fair to choice undressed. Bagging is unchanged at 19⅛@22c. Mess pork is firm at $13. Bacon is firmer; shoulders 6⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib sides on orders 8c. Lard, round lots of kettle rendered sold at 8⅛c, and do in kegs 10⅛c. Hogs, the market is dull at $4@4 25. Cattle, the market is lower; Texan and Indian $1 25@2 75; native $3@4 75. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 7,000 barrels of flour, 38,700 bushels of wheat, 9,400 bushels corn, 18,600 bushels oats, 6,800 bushels barley, 1,200 bushels rye, 710 head hogs, 480 head cattle.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the demand is active and prices have advanced; middling 18⅛c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $1 14. Corn is scarce and firm at 52c. Rye, the market opened dull but closed active at 65@68c. Oats and Barley are unchanged. Groceries are firm and in good demand, but there is no change in prices. Linseed oil is quiet and prices are unchanged at 83@84c. Lard oil is quiet and prices are unchanged at 70@73c. Eggs, the market is strong at 14@15c. Butter, the demand is fair and market firm; Western Reserved 20@22c. Cheese, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at 9@9⅛c. Mess pork, an advance is asked but none has been established; held at $12 75. Lard is quiet and prices unchanged; 9c asked. Bulk meats, an advance is asked but none has been established; salable at 5c for shoulders; sides 6c; clear sides 6⅛c. Bacon, the demand is fair and market firm; shoulders 6c; clear rib 7c; clear sides 7⅛@7⅛c; sales of 400 hhds for next month at 7@7⅛c for clear rib and clear sides. Whisky, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 89c.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 24.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; low middling 15⅛c; the first bale of the season was received yesterday from Rutherford county and sold at 30c, and was shipped to New York. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; superfine $4 25@4 50; family $5 50@7. Wheat, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 65@67c sacked and delivered. Rye 80@85c, sacked and delivered. Barley 65c. Cornmeal 65@70c. Bacon, shoulders 7⅛c; clear rib 8⅛c; clear sides 8⅛c; hams, plain 13⅛c and sugar-cured 13⅛c. Lard, prime steam 11c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—Flour, prices are drooping; superfine $4 62⅛; double extra $5 62⅛; triple extra $6. Corn is unchanged. Oats are firm at 48@50c. Hay is dull; choice $32. Bran is quiet at $1 07⅛. Mess pork is held at $14; buyers offer $13 75. Bacon is nominal; shoulders 6⅛@7c; rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 8⅛c. Lard is unchanged. Whisky is dull and prices nominal; ordinary 92⅛@95c; choice 97⅛c@$1. Sugar, Molasses and Coffee are unchanged. Sterling exchange 122⅛. Gold 111⅛.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—Cotton is scarce and firm at 18c; receipts for the past day 133 bales; shipments 410 bales. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cornmeal is lower at $3@3 65. Corn is scarce and firm at 64c. Oats are scarce and firm at 46c, to arrive. Hay is scarce. Bran is scarce at $17. Mess pork is dull and prices are unchanged at $12 75@13. Lard is dull and prices are unchanged at 9⅛@10⅛c. Bacon is firm; shoulders 6⅛@6⅛c; clear sides 8@8⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—Flour, the demand is good at full prices, but not quotably higher. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; red Western $1 32@1 38. Rye 72@73c. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; yellow 71c; mixed Western 68@69c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mixed 42@43c; white 44@46c. Petroleum, crude 17⅛c, and refined 23⅛@23⅛c. Whisky 93⅛c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Wheat, the market is dull; Ohio and Indiana $1 30@1 35. Corn, the market is quiet; mixed Western 66@67c. Oats, the market is dull at 43@44c. Provisions and Whisky are unchanged.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Frank Crosby against Andrew Reed & others. } In Chancery, No. 23,785.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, belonging to A. T. Gilmore, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at the northeast corner of Twentieth and Jefferson streets and running thence east with the north line of Jefferson street 160 feet; thence north parallel with the line of Twentieth street 160½ feet to Congress street; thence west with the south line of said Congress street 160 feet to Twentieth street; thence south with the east line of Twentieth street 198½ feet to the beginning.

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in the city of Louisville, belonging to Charles Lebor, beginning at the northwest corner of Twentieth and Congress streets and running thence north with the west line of Twentieth street 27 feet; thence west parallel with the line of Congress street 100 feet; thence south parallel with the line of Twentieth street to Congress street 27 feet; thence east with the north line of Congress street 100 feet to the place of beginning.

A lot of ground and improvements thereon, belonging to J. F. Bolsourt, beginning at a point 48½ feet north of the northeast corner of Pirtle and Twentieth streets, and running thence north with the east line of Twentieth street 48½ feet; thence east at right angles to Twentieth street 105 feet; thence south parallel with the line of Twentieth street 48½ feet; thence at right angles west 105 feet to the beginning.

A lot of ground and the improvements thereon, in said city, belonging to William Bannon, beginning at the southeast corner of Twentieth and Main streets; running thence south 160 feet with the east line of Twentieth street; thence east parallel with Main street 33⅓ feet; thence north parallel with Twentieth street 160 feet to Main street; thence west with the south line of Main street 33⅓ feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

au23 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Stephen Ormsby, &c., against Mattie Ormsby, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,299.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, situated on the east side of Third street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., having a front of sixty feet on Third street and running east 200 feet to an alley; thence north with said alley 60 feet; thence west 200 feet to Third street, and thence south 60 feet to the beginning, being lots 28 and 29 of 20 acre lot No. 5 on a plan of said ground made out by John T. Gray, and more fully described in a deed from Pierce Shannon to Stephen Ormsby, recorded in deed book S. S., page 175, in the Jefferson county Clerk's office.

A lot situated on the north side of Main street, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point about 126 feet east of Tenth street, running thence north 210 feet; thence at right angles east 27 feet; thence south 210 feet to Main street; thence west with Main street 27 feet to the beginning, being the lot conveyed by Hugh Cary to W. S. Pilcher. See deed book No. 72, page 143, Jefferson County Clerk's office.

Also a lot of ground in Louisville, Ky., situated on the east side of First street, between Walnut and Chestnut street, having a front of 102 feet 6 inches on First street, running east at right angles the same width 231 feet to East street. The northern line of said lot is 145 feet south of Walnut street, but does not include the alley, being part of the ground conveyed to Stephen Ormsby by R. G. Ormsby's heirs. See deed book No. 138, page 454, in the Jefferson County Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

au23 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Barnett & Edwards against Thomas J. Phillips.

BY virtue of an execution, No. 12,086, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 29th day of June, 1871, in favor of Barnett & Edwards and against Thos. Phillips, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, the right, title, and interest of Thos. J. Phillips in and to the following-described tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., beginning at two beeches, a hickory and black gum, being the northeast corner of said tract and the southeast corner of Herr's tract of 203 acres; thence with the dividing line between said two tracts south 89 degrees ten minutes W 208 poles to a poplar and four beeches; thence S 21⅛ poles to the middle of a branch; thence south 89 degrees 10 minutes E 123 poles to three beeches and a hickory; thence north 31 E 141 poles to a hickory and a fallen sweet gum; thence 60 degrees E 289 poles to a sweet gum and two beeches; thence N 23 degrees W 144 poles to the beginning, containing 325 acres, be the same more or less.

Levied upon as the property of Thos J. Phillips, to satisfy said execution on July 28th, 1871.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

au23 d5

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution, No. 12,125, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 26th day of July, 1871, in favor of Owen Gathright against W. McPeak, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground on the southeast corner of Madison and Eighteenth streets, having a front of 28 feet on Eighteenth street, and running the same width to the south line of Madison street 105 feet. Levied on as the property of W. McPeak to satisfy said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAN,

Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, } Depts.
C. B. SHEPHERD, }

au23 d5

SUMMER RESORTS.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, and been thoroughly improved, until it is now equal to any watering-place in the country, is open for visitors.

The proprietors offer unusual inducements to families and those desirous of spending the remainder of the hot season in the country.

40 minutes' ride from Louisville

Arrangements have been made with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to furnish quarterly tickets at $25; monthly, $12 50; 20 trip tickets, $12 50, and 15 trip, $8 05.

jy23 d1m L. B. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.

THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern"), has been rebuilt and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, with shade trees and beautiful lawns, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. The proprietor tenders his thanks to the traveling community for former favors, and solicits their patronage for the future, with assurances that they shall have no cause to complain. Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave than any other on the L. & N. R. R., and the best road to Mammoth Cave. GEO. M. PROCTER,

je8 deod3m* Proprietor.

Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave Stage Line.

FIRST-CLASS COACHES, spring coaches, and other conveyances, will be in readiness upon the arrival of all daily trains to convey passengers to and from the cave, to suit parties. Polite drivers, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of good water on the route. Seven and a half miles to the cave, and three miles the nearest route, over the best road ever made to the cave.

je8 deod3m V. WETZELL, Proprietor.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.

NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address

jy21 dtf SAAC SHELBY Jr., Proprietor.

HOTELS.

E. O'BANNON, Late Overton Hotel. L. S. MORRIS, Late Overton Hotel.

PEABODY HOTEL,

MEMPHIS.

O'BANNON & MORRIS,

PROPRIETORS.

au2 d1m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Will reopen under new management

AUGUST 22d,

For the Reception of Guests.

THE spacious building has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. The proprietors have made every exertion to adapt it to the comfort and convenience of its patrons, and have spared neither pains nor expense to secure that end.

TWEED & GARFIELD,

jy28 d26 Proprietors.

C. C. WILLARD,

EBBITT HOUSE,

oc9 dly WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

YOUNG GROUSE,

Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs and Clams,

AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL.

jy1 d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

COURIER-JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, '71.

The Ohio Campaign.

The Radicals opened their campaign in Ohio yesterday with a lavish expenditure of oratory that has seldom, if ever, marked any political contest in that State. Five or six speeches were delivered simultaneously in different parts of the State by candidates on the Radical State ticket and other prominent public men—among them one at least, Secretary Delano, who has deserted important duties which the people pay him to attend to at Washington in order to take active part in the State election. He made a speech at Sandusky, Ohio, yesterday in which he made the usual presentation of the administration's case, arranging his figures and his logic so as to "make the worse appear the better reason" quite as artfully as most of his compeers of the hustings who have not the good fortune to be doing it at the public expense. Gov Morton, who was to have spoken at Dayton, was unable to do so on account of sore throat. But Senator Sherman spoke at Toledo, and the other speakers, so far as heard from, fulfilled their appointments. The extraordinary vigor with which the Radicals have opened the fight in Ohio indicates a strong doubt as to the present tendency of public opinion in that State in regard to their mismanagement of the Government and their programme for the future. It appears as if they have strong faith in first impressions, and are bent on taking the State by storm at the start, trusting to the more quiet machinery of intrigue, for which they have a natural talent, improved by long experience, to hold their cohorts together. There is a grain of hope for the Democracy in the fact that the Radicals deem it necessary to resort to such extraordinary efforts to save their ticket.

LIEUT. M'KEE'S FUNERAL.

An Imposing Ceremony at Lexington Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, KY., Aug. 24.

Lieut. Hugh W. McKee, who was killed in an attack upon the Corean stronghold on the 11th of June, was buried here to-day with full military honors. The ceremonies were conducted at the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Mr. Birch, and concluded at the grave in the Lexington cemetery by the Rev. Mr. Shipman, of the Episcopal Church. The procession, which was a mile in length, was headed by the regimental band of the 4th United States infantry, followed by the military escort. Then came the hearse with pall-bearers on each side; the colors of the regiment which was commanded by Col. W. R. McKee, the father of the deceased, in Mexico, were borne in the rear of the hearse by O. P. Beard, Capt. C. C. Morgan, and Mr. George Gorham, all of whom served with Col. McKee in the Mexican war. Then followed the members of the Lexington Chasseurs, an organization which existed here before the late war, and of which Lieut. McKee was a member. Then came the carriages with the family and friends of the deceased, making altogether one of the most imposing funeral processions ever seen here. Lieut. McKee was greatly beloved by this community, in which he was born and raised. The demonstrations at his funeral were engaged in by all persons without regard to political differences.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. H. Neal left on a trip to New York City last night.

Hon. Lyttleton Cooke goes to Hopkinsville to-morrow to speak on the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans railroad question.

Will. Hudson, Esq., well and favorably known in Bullitt, Spencer, Hardin, LaRue, Marion and Lincoln counties, left the State yesterday, with his accomplished wife, to find a home in Kansas.

The large vote received by Dr. C. B. Blackburn, and his re-election as Secretary of the Board of Health on the first ballot, is a well-merited compliment to an excellent and efficient officer.

Past Grand Master E. S. Fitch was in the city last night. He is still suffering from the effects of the terrible wounds sustained by a runaway horse some five or six weeks ago. His wife and child, who were injured at the same time, though still suffering, are convalescing.

Mr. Charles Lewis was married to Miss Sallie Bayless, a daughter of Dr. Bayless, at St. Paul's last evening at 9 o'clock. The beautiful ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of the friends of the parties. The happy couple started directly upon a journey to the North and East.

Col. J. T. Trezevant, of the Augusta, Arkansas, Bulletin, is in the city soliciting patronage for his paper. In Arkansas the legal advertising goes exclusively to the Radicals, and the Democratic papers are poor. It is only fair that Kentucky should contribute something, and as Louisville is directly interested in the region from which Colonel Trezevant comes, we take it for granted that he will meet with encouragement. He is a gentleman of high character and deserving of every consideration.

Among the visitors at present in the city is Mark Hardin, Esq., of Shelby county, one of the few connecting links that bind the present to the heroic age of the pioneers. A son of Colonel John Hardin, who was slain by the Indians whilst on an embassy of peace to the Northwestern tribes, he was born on the banks of the Monongahela, March 14, 1786, and accompanied his father's family on their removal to Kentucky, descending the falls in April, 1786. Expressing a desire to cross them once more, a small party of friends yesterday had the pleasure of accompanying him across the great bridge, just eighty-five years and four months after he first navigated the waters flowing beneath it. We presume no other person can cross the bridge and say to himself, "More than eighty-five years ago I floated down those bright waters." He enjoyed the excursion very much, his pleasure being marred by the absence of the venerable Samuel Haycraft, of Elizabethtown, who had promised to be one of the party but was detained by illness, and also that of another old acquaintance, Corn Island, which seems to have entirely disappeared. It may be added that Mr. Hardin is the last surviving guest who was present at the wedding of Henry Clay. The large circle of friends and relatives of which he has long been the central figure will rejoice to learn that he is in excellent health, and bids fair to live many years yet.

Cruelty to Her Own Child.

The case of Joseph Rosenberg and Maggie Meddis, charged with assault and battery on a small boy named Andy Meddis, and also on the charge of fornication, created considerable interest in the City Court yesterday morning. The charge of fornication was dismissed, but a large number of witnesses were introduced to establish the charge of cruelty toward the little boy. Maggie Meddis claims to be the wife of Joseph Rosenberg, although there seems to be considerable doubt as to this among their neighbors. The boy Andy is her son by a former marriage, and the extreme cruelty practiced toward the boy has been the talk of those living in the neighborhood. This week the cruelty toward the boy, by hanging him up by the arms, was such as to cause an interference on the part of neighbors in behalf of the little sufferer, and the parties were arrested on the charge of assault and battery. After hearing all the evidence, the Judge ordered the boy sent to the House of Refuge, and placed the mother and step-father under $600 bonds to answer.

The Passion for Music.

A seedy-looking man, probably from the rural district, called at the jail entrance last night and, accosting one of the turnkeys, asked if he lived there. The officer replied that he only lived there at night time, and informed the stranger that the building was the county jail. Just as this sentence was finished one of the prisoners up stairs commenced playing on a violin. The stranger's attention being attracted to the music, he asked permission to sit down in the door step to listen, and the permission was granted. While the music was going on the man's teeth chattered as though he was laboring under the influence of a severe chill, and, when the music stopped, the chattering also ceased. Upon being questioned as to the strange movements of his jaws, he replied that it was the sweetest noise he ever heard, and that it caused his jaws to work.

Base Ball.

There will be two match games of ball played to-day, one between the Kentuckys and Eckfords on the "Old Eclipse" grounds (back of Taylor Barracks) at the end of the Second street road, the other between the Eagles, Jr. and Velocipedes, on the "Old Falls City" grounds, at the end of Sixth street.

The most interesting game of base ball at New Orleans this season, was played on Sunday last, in that city between the Lone Stars and Excelsior Clubs. The game was warmly contested, the Stars winning by a score of 6 to the Excelsiors 3. The Stars were whitewashed six, and the Excelsiors seven times. The Excelsior club is composed of boys.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ The great sale of the beautiful grounds of the German Real Estate and Building Association, to come off on the 30th inst., is beginning to attract attention, and will, no doubt, be a success, as the property they propose to sell is well located, and is offered on such terms that all can buy. Plats can now be obtained at the office of Messrs. Buckel & Shaffer.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

FRANK RIGGARD, charged with larceny, was the only arrest recorded at station No. 2 last night.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL is to be remodeled and greatly beautified in front. The good work commenced yesterday.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday on the body of Edward Felker, and the verdict was "death from accidental drowning."

KATE SMITH, wife of a respectable cooper in the East end, was arrested by the police while she was in a sad state of intoxication yesterday.

JOHN GUNN, the unfortunate lunatic who has been confined in jail for several weeks, was sent to the Lexington Asylum yesterday for treatment.

THE work of laying Nicolson pavement on Fifth street progresses rapidly. The chief engineer of the tar boiler is almost to Market street.

REV. J. MCKANDREE RILEY is announced as the next lecturer at Pioneer Graveyard, under the auspices of the Washington Division of the Sons of Temperance.

BEN RICHARDS was admitted to the U. S. Marine Hospital yesterday, having been badly injured at the knee joint, between two hogsheads of tobacco on the steamer Palestine.

THE thermometer at Cook & Sloss' indicated the temperature yesterday as follows: At 7 A. M., 76 deg.; at 10 A. M., 80 deg.; at 12 M., 83 deg.; at 2 P. M., 85 deg.; at 4 P. M., 84 deg., and at 6 P. M., 80 deg.

A PETITION was read in the Council last night from John C. Loran, Clerk of the City Court, praying for increase of salary because of the large amount of work done for which no compensation is afforded.

A RESOLUTION was unanimously adopted by the General Council last night ordering the removal of a turn-table on Market street, near Shelby, placed there by the railway company without authority of law.

WE inadvertently neglected, a day or two since, to acknowledge the receipt of a large package of New York and other papers, from Mr. E. Cerf, of the house of Aron & Cerf, delivered in advance of the mail.

MR. CHAS. LE CONTE, once the proprietor of Marble Hall, on Fifth street, and father of Miss Louisa Le Comte, a former actress in the Louisville Theater, died at Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday last, after a brief illness.

AT 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Cave Hill Cemetery was blessed with a heavy shower of rain, which thoroughly dampened the ground and watered the flowers. At the same hour very little water fell in the heart of the city.

THE drenching of some of the Councilmen and gentlemen who were invited to witness the operations of the Amoskeag engine yesterday may have been a good joke of the pipe directors, but it was not appreciated by their victims.

NANCY REDMAN, a colored woman, while walking along Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, yesterday afternoon, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and fell to the pavement senseless. She was carried into a house near by.

A GERMAN LADY, named Hildt, fell down a flight of stairs at her residence, on Green street, between Clay and Shelby, yesterday afternoon, and was badly hurt. Some hours after the accident she gave birth to child, which was dead.

THE FAMOUS Breckheimer saloon on Third street is closed, and posted on the door is a notice of sheriff's sale of wines, whiskies, brandies, tables, chairs, and bar-fixtures, to satisfy an order of attachment in the name of Nicholas Jaeger.

A GERMAN, named Francke, living on Walnut street, between Shelby and Campbell, while sitting in a window asleep, in the second story of his house, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, fell out to the ground beneath, and was but slightly hurt.

SINCE it was announced through the papers that the Sisters of Mercy had contributed a liberal sum to a poor woman that met with the misfortune of having her cow's leg broken, no less than three parties have applied for relief on the same grounds.

THE Horticultural Society give the regular weekly exhibition in the small hall of Masonic Temple to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Contributions of fruits and flowers for exhibition are solicited from all the members of the society; and the public are invited to attend.

NOTWITHSTANDING the immense concourse of people attracted to Fourth and Chestnut, yesterday, to see the circus and menagerie, only one small disturbance occurred, and that was between two negroes, who got to disputing about the fighting capacities of the lion and tiger.

OFFICER JAKE CAVE arrested at the Nashville depot yesterday morning a negro named James, alias Alex. White, upon the charge of robbing the business house of J. C. Elrod some days since. The robber was in the act of getting on the train to go to Richmond, Ky., when arrested.

THE Henderson, Ky., fair, to be held September 28th, 29th and 30th, will require no entry fees from parties exhibiting stock or machinery. It offers extraordinary premiums, and the management have adopted speed rings, in which fast nags will show their speed over a magnificent course around the amphitheater.

A GENTLEMAN of the name of Rob-erts was robbed yesterday afternoon at Rob-inson's circus. He was wearing white pants at the time, which revealed the whereabouts of his well-filled pocket-book, containing $168. When one goes to see the elephant he should remember the sharks that lurk around these monster exhibitions.

THE PUBLIC will doubtless be happy to learn that at one of our principal hotels the porter has expressed, in large letters, his willingness to lend umbrellas at the rate of fifty cents for the occasion. This is true and, at the same time, modest philanthropy. Indeed, it behooves us all to lay up money for a rainy day, and surely an umbrella is a man's best friend in bad weather.

AN EXCITEMENT was created on Fifth street yesterday morning by a fellow persisting in driving his horse and wagon over the new pavement. He was remonstrated with calmly at first, but, finding this to no purpose, he was informed in such a way that there was no mistaking the import of the language employed. Seeing trouble in the distance, he retreated.

JOHN E. CLEMENTS, about six months ago, sold out his business on Main street and purchased a large tract of land in Bullitt county, near Bardstown Junction. A few days ago he sold a portion of this tract, which abounds in minerals, and purchased for $20,000 a fine residence in Louisville, on the south side of Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, of Mr. Mathews, the brickmaker.

EARLY to-morrow morning a general transfer will occur of the butchers, gardeners, fish and fruit venders in the People's Market, on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, to the new Louisville Market, on the north side of Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. To-morrow will be the grand inaugural day and the public can well expect to see a grand array of good things on the shelves and stalls. The market will be open until 11 o'clock to-morrow night.

THE exhibition and trial of the new steam fire-engine, made by the Amoskeag Company, for the city of Jeffersonville, took place yesterday afternoon at the corner of Third and Guthrie streets, and was in the highest degree successful. A solid stream of water was thrown 234 feet through a 1⅛-inch nozzle, and a higher stream was thrown than was ever before accomplished in this city. The trial was under the direction of Chief Levi, who, with his assistants, extended all the facilities in his power, and was witnessed by Councilmen, firemen and many citizens. The machine is a perfect beauty, and was greatly admired for its compactness and capacity.

JUSTICE IN THE U. S. COURT.

The Case of a Negro who Abused a Lady vs. Her White Protector.

Mr. Joseph White, an engineer on one of the ferry-boats plying between this city and Jeffersonville, having been arrested on the charge of assaulting, beating, bruising, &c., one Benjamin Stepney, colored, a hackman, yesterday had a preliminary examination before U. S. Commissioner Beattie, which resulted in his acquittal and discharge from custody. The defendant was represented by Gen. W. E. Woodruff, and the Government by Gen. Humphrey Marshall. It seems that some three or four months ago Stepney was employed to take a lady and her two children from one of the depots in this city to her home in Jeffersonville, for which he charged her two dollars. While on the ferry-boat he endeavored to collect the fare, and claimed that the lady must also pay the ferriage. To this she objected, not only because she had not contracted to pay the ferriage, but because she did not have the money. When the ferryboat landed on the other side, Stepney not only refused to take the two dollars, but also refused to carry the lady and her children further, and refused to give up the lady's trunk until the whole amount of money claimed by him was paid. Thereupon a quarrel ensued. The lady appealed to the engineer, Mr. White, and others for protection, and Mr. White endeavored to take the trunk from the hack. Stepney persisted in his demands, and rather violently pushed Mr. White away. He then "went for the nigger," "struck out straight from the shoulder," and Stepney "saw stars" and "heard something drap." Most if not all of the people on the ferryboat voted "served him right," and so did Commissioner Beattie, who decided that Stepney's demands, which induced the assault, were wrong, and that Stepney's act of pushing White away was the first assault in the affray.

The Board of Health.

The following is a list of the members of the Board of Health as constituted by law, and the election by the General Council last night:

Dr. T. S. Bell,
Dr. Lewis Rogers,
Dr. David Cummins,
Dr. Wm. T. Humphrey, } New members.
Dr. J. W. Crawford, ex-officio Physician Eastern District.
Dr. Willoughby Walling, ex-officio Physician Western District.
His Honor Mayor Baxter, ex-officio.
Gen. I. M. St. John, ex-officio City Engineer.
Col. Walworth Jenkins, ex-officio Chief of Police.

HIGH OLD BALLOTING.

A Merry Time and a Few Successful Candidates at the Council Last Night.

The joint session of the two boards of the General Council assembled in the chamber of the lower board at half-past 9 o'clock last night, and proceeded to ballot for officers of the Board of Health. The greatest interest was manifested throughout the balloting by the large assemblage present, which was intensified by the frequency of the votes. After thirty-one ballots were taken, which occupied the time of the Council until midnight, they adjourned without electing Health Officer or Warden for the Eastern District.

The following persons were placed in nomination for Health Officer: Dr. W. P. Miller and Dr. Manly.

Twenty-one ballots were taken, which resulted each time in a vote of 16 to 16.

For Warden of the Eastern District, the following persons were nominated: Dr. W. S. McBirney and Dr. J. M. Prim.

Five ballots were taken, resulting each time in a tie vote.

For Warden of the Western District, the following persons were nominated: Dr. W. P. White, Dr. McDermott, Dr. Humphries, and Dr. Edlin.

Three ballots were taken, and on the third Dr. McDermott was elected. The following were the ballots:

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.	3d ballot.
Dr. White	6	..	..
Dr. McDermott	7	14	19
Dr. Humphries	12	11	13
Dr. Edlin	7	7	..

For Secretary of the Board of Health, Dr. C. B. Blackburn and Dr. Morton were nominated. Dr. Blackburn was elected on the first ballot by a vote of 28 to 4.

For physicians of the Board of Health, Dr. Bell, Dr. Humphries, Dr. Lewis Rogers and Dr. Cummins were elected on the first ballot. The following are the nominations and ballot:

Dr. Bell	22
Dr. Humphries	24
Dr. Lewis Rogers	19
Dr. Cummins	21
Dr. O'Reiley	13
Dr. Edlin	14
Dr. Wible	6
Dr. Leachman	3

In all thirty-one ballots were taken, those for the Health Officer and Warden for the Eastern district each time resulting in a tie vote. Much merriment was afforded the members as the clerk each time announced the tally—sixteen to sixteen. Between each ballot some member would make a motion to adjourn, which never would carry, but seemed to afford amusement to the members of the Council. Finally, after the thirty-first ballot, a motion that the joint session arise was carried. This was about midnight.

During the balloting a motion was made that the tie candidates draw straws to see which would withdraw. This motion was defeated.

Previous to the assembling of Council the numerous candidates were busy at work presenting their claims to the consideration of members, and things looked lively. This interest was kept up during the entire balloting. Before adjourning some of the members became so sleepy that when their names were called they did not know until informed what the balloting was for.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Liederkranz.

The Liederkranz concert last night was a success in every particular in spite of the threatening weather, and eventual rain. The commodious hall at Woodland Garden was filled with an attentive audience. The programme was executed throughout with much spirit. Mrs. Davis, in her selections from "Traviata" and "Puritani," enchanted her hearers, and was repeatedly called back, complying with a sweet grace that prevented the audience from imposing upon her by still repeated demands for repetition. The air "Ah! forse elui," from Traviata, was perhaps the most pleasing piece of the evening. Those familiar with the opera of Verdi and the play by Damos will remember that this air represents the feelings and noble resolves of Marguerite on the occasion of her separation from her lover. The chasteness of the ideas, the nobleness of soul, the pure love and the deep and mixed passion of the fated woman as are expressed in the music here reconcile us to the strange character; and the sweetness and purity of the music make Marguerite sinless. With the doubtful exception of some passages in "Trovatore," Verdi never produced anything more passionate. The quartette from Martha, in which participated Mr. Parson Price and wife, was a grateful interlude from the sprightly nature of the music. The choruses, in which were as many as forty voices, were quite impressive and rendered with great precision. Miss Lou Jackson revealed a well-trained and sweet voice in a German song, a duett, by Verdi. The programme was such a remarkable one that each member deserves mention; however, as a general wish has been expressed that the concert be repeated, it is understood that it will be given at an early day, under better circumstances perhaps, at Weisiger Hall. The Liederkranz have about completed the purchase of Beck's Hall, on Jefferson street, and propose to make it one of the most elegant buildings in the city. A hall will be built as soon as practible in the rear of the present building on the ground now occupied by the garden. It will be one of the largest in the city, and supplied with a stage, and all appliances to produce ambitious pieces. In due time the main building will be remodeled, or torn down, and a beautiful front erected. Thus the Liederkranz take up the abandoned work of the German Opera House Company, and beyond a doubt they will carry it through successfully. The means have been already assured.

The Circus.

Yesterday afternoon we called to see Old John Robinson "at home." His tents were crowded by an audience which constantly attested their pleasure in being there by rounds of applause and laughter. We were shown around by Old John himself among his animals, birds, serpents, &c., and afterwards we witnessed the performance of his very talented company in the circus ring. He has more than the ordinary number of lions, tigers, hyenas, leopards, bears, monkeys, birds, &c., and all of them are good specimens, having a clean and lively appearance not often seen in a traveling menagerie. He has porcupines, several species of foreign deer, camels, buffalos and many other rare beasts, the like of which it has not been the good fortune of Louisville people to see before, but the chief attraction in this wonderful collection are the cages of live sea lions, sea dogs and seals. The sight of these queer-looking creatures alone is fully worth the admission price, and it is only to the enterprise of such a showman as Old John Robinson that we could expect to be indebted for such varieties. His circus is the best—taking it all-in-all—that has been here this season; his somersaulting equestrians, Mr. Stickney and others, are probably not excelled in America, and little Minnie Marks is a perfect wonder in her fearless acts on horseback. The performance is good throughout, and is spiced by many laughable feats of dogs, monkeys, trained mules, &c., and one really gets something new and fresh from the clowns. Above all this, there is a quiet orderly and polite bearing about the employes of the circus, which commends itself to everybody going there. The show continues every afternoon and evening this week. Go and see Old John in his element.

A Vast Concourse of People—Over Ten Thousand Persons

were gathered under the great three-tent show of Old John Robinson last night. To say that the audience were pleased would not half express it; they were perfectly wild with enthusiasm and delight. Old John has captured the town. Everybody and all the children will go to-day. The monster sea lions are alive, and the way they consume fish is astonishing to the oldest fishermen. On Saturday the doors will open at 12 o'clock M., to accommodate ladies and children who do not wish to visit the circus performance, as they can have nearly two hours to witness the museum and menagerie before the crowd begins to come in for the regular performance. Two more days—to-day and to-morrow. The sea lions are worth the admission fee alone. Let all the children see the animals.

"The Shelbyville Fair."

The Shelby county fair will begin on Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871, and continue four days.

On Monday, Aug. 28, there will be some very interesting trial trotting and racking rings for horses, to be exhibited during the fair.

A simple notice of the time and place of this fair to the many thousands who attend from year to year might suffice, but as a large and handsome floral hall, together with other improvements, have just been completed, which were indispensably necessary for the comfort of the large crowds that attend this fair, it is due to the association to say, and it will be gratifying to many to learn, that the accommodations will be better, as to space, than heretofore. It would be useless, nay it would be vain, to attempt to excel the accommodations heretofore characterizing this fair, as thousands who annually attend will bear me out in the statement that old Shelby, when you consider the exhibition of fine stock, the good order that prevails, the efficiency and politeness of officers, the hospitality of the citizens, the great abundance of good water, the accommodations of the hotels and last but not least, the beauty of the ladies, cannot be excelled by any fair in the State. To be a regular attendant at the fair, I would say go on Tuesday, as I assure you that you will be numbered with the crowd that is seen there during the fair afterwards.

The President and Board of Directors are at work preparing to make the coming fair (as it has heretofore been) the best fair in Kentucky. The premiums are liberal, the grounds have been beautified and are admirably adapted to the purpose, and are easy of access from all parts of the country, being connected by railroad with the Louisville, Lexington and Cincinnati railroad at Anchorage.

All who desire to attend a fair where good order is enforced, to entertain and be entertained agreeably by the best society, and not be annoyed by the influence of intoxicating drink and the smell of tobacco, will not fail to attend the Shelby fair. No intoxicating drinks are allowed on or near the grounds. Come one, come all, and you will have a pleasant time. M.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

PERRY COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Leslie 273, Harlan 341. Carlisle 261, Thomas 320. Rodman 259, Brown 314. Smith 258, Kripenstapel 291. Tate 258, Fry 314. Grant 259, McClary 313. Henderson 253, Pratt 315.

LETCHER COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Leslie, 305; Harlan, 251; Carlisle, 301; Thomas, 239; Rodman, 302; Brown, 239; Smith, 302; Kripenstapel, 238; Tate, 302; Fry, 239; Grant, 302; McClary, 231; Henderson, 301; Pratt, 239.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1871.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Messrs. Jenkins, Barret, Walton, and Gault.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from H. Stucky, Secretary and Treasurer of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, announcing the appointment by the Commissioners of Jacob Meffert as Assistant License Inspector, which appointment was confirmed.

A message was received from the Mayor submitting the following separate contracts, which, on motion of Mr. Carter, were severally approved:

STREET CONTRACTS.

For Telford-McAdam pavement on St. Catherine street, from east side of Third to west side of Second street;

For do. pavement on Campbell street, from Broadway to Jacob street; L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors.

For Telford-McAdam pavement on Spring street, from Payne to Quarry street; Giles & Monohan, contractors.

For McAdam pavement on Maple street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth;

For McAdam pavement on Maple street, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth; Geo. R. Caswell, contractor.

For McAdam pavement on Fourteenth street, from Delaware to Kentucky; White, Selvage & Snyder, contractors.

ALLEY CONTRACTS.

For alley from Fourth to Fifth and between Breckinridge and Kentucky; L. B. Redd & Bro., contractors.

For alley from Tenth to Eleventh, between Magazine and Chestnut;

For alley from West to Eleventh, between Walnut and Madison;

For alley from Eleventh to Twelfth, between Broadway and Maple; George R. Caswell, contractor.

WELL CONTRACT.

At intersection of Sixteenth and Grayson; E. H. Whitesides, contractor.

SIDEWALK CONTRACTS.

For east side Eleventh street, between Broadway and Maple streets;

For north side Broadway, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; Lake Reynolds, contractor.

For both sides Bowser street, between Walnut and Grayson streets; Daniel Batman, contractor.

For south side Rowan street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets;

For north side Broadway, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; J. R. Brown, contractor.

For west side Thirteenth street, between Green and Jefferson streets; Wm. R. Gray, contractor.

CISTERN CONTRACTS.

For cistern at intersection of Twenty-second and Walnut;

For cistern at intersection of Twenty-second and Market;

For cistern at intersection of Twenty-first and Jefferson;

For cistern at intersection of Sixteenth and Magazine;

For cistern at intersection of Nineteenth and Chestnut;

For cistern at intersection of Twenty-first and Chestnut;

For cistern at intersection of Thirteenth and Walnut.

For cistern at intersection of Eighteenth and Grayson;

J. C. Applegate, contractor.

SEWER CONTRACTS.

In Walnut street, from Second to Third; B. DuPont, contractor.

In Sixth cross street, from Portland avenue to Bank street; S. R. Shanks, contractor.

From Preston street, near Water street, to Ohio river; Lyter, King & Co., contractors.

Mr. Gilbert presented a petition from W. W. Smith and others, asking that the nuisance at the sewer inlet corner Sixth and Market streets be abated, which was referred to the Committee on Health and Sewers, Western district.

Mr. Guthrie presented a petition from John P. Cromie and others, asking the removal of furniture cars, &c., from the east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, which was referred to the Joint Revision Committee.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a Common Council resolution, permitting the Louisville Cement Company to construct a railroad from their works in Shippingport to a point on the canal near the Elm-tree bridge, which was adopted.

Mr. Krack submitted a Common Council resolution upon petitions, raising a joint session at 9½ o'clock this evening for the election of private policemen, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne introduced a resolution authorizing the construction of a water main to Portland, which was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a Common Council resolution ordering the removal of the railroad turn-table from Shelby street, beyond Broadway, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Guthrie submitted the following ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Joint Committee on Revision.

An ordinance to protect the public ways of the city of Louisville.

An ordinance to repeal an ordinance entitled "An ordinance establishing hack-stands in the city of Louisville," approved 5th day of September, 1870.

Mr. Guthrie submitted an ordinance from this board (being a substitute) regulating the loads of vehicles which may be used in hauling merchandise, or other articles in the limits of the city of Louisville, with amendments from the Common Council, in which this board concurred.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a resolution from the Common Council granting Moore & Co. auction license, which was adopted.

Mr. Gilbert submitted an ordinance from the Common Council in relation to apportioning the cost of making sewers in Third street, which was read and referred to the Committee on Sewers, Eastern District.

Mr. Gilbert submitted a resolution authorizing the Engineer to suspend work on Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, and on Seventh street between Green and Chestnut street, until those squares can be properly sewered, which was referred to the Engineer and the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Spalding, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported adversely to the passage of an ordinance from the Common Council for reconstructing a part of Chestnut street, from Floyd street to Preston street, with the Nicolson pavement, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Spalding, from same, reported the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert and Byrne—8.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley, known as Waterbury street, from Caldwell to Kentucky street, and between Floyd and Preston streets.

An ordinance for reconstructing an alley from First to Second street, and between Market and Jefferson streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Hancock street, between Broadway and Laurel streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of First street, between Main street and Mrs. Armstrong's north line.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Second street, from the north side of Washington street to a point twenty-four feet north of Bowles' south line.

Mr. Spalding submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council, approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the north side of Kentucky street, between Shelby and Logan; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Apportionment of improving Shelby street, from Kentucky to Milk; U. Stengel, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the south side of Main street, between Second and Third; Dan. Batman, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk paving on the north side of Green street, from Floyd to Brook; L. H. King, contractor.

Mr. Spalding submitted a resolution from the Common Council approving the Engineer's report of the grade of the alley from Hancock to Clay and between Laurel and Vine streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Spalding submitted a resolution directing the Engineer to reconstruct the gutters across Breckinridge street, on the west side of Second, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne presented an ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with locust block pavement, which was read and referred to the Joint Street Committee.

Mr. Byrne presented an ordinance from the Common Council, prescribing the manner of improving streets with Wyckoff pavement, which was read and referred to the Joint Street Committee.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported the following separate ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Spalding Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, and Byrne—8.

NAYS—None, viz:

An ordinance for reconstructing a part of Jefferson street, from the west side of Ninth street to the east side of Eleventh.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on both sides of Congress street, between Eighteenth street and Nineteenth street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Chapel street, between Main and Market streets.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council for reconstructing a part of Green street, from Sixth to Seventh street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, and Byrne—8.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Byrne introduced an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Eighteenth street, between Broadway and Maple streets, which was read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Byrne submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Western District:

An ordinance on petition for improving a part of Oldham street, from Seventh street to Ninth street.

An ordinance for reconstructing a part of Tenth street, from Broadway to Chestnut.

An ordinance for improving a part of Oak street, from Seventh to Eighth.

An ordinance for improving a part of Lexington street, from Eighth to Ninth.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley, from Fourth to Fifth street, being the 20-foot alley 200 feet north of Oak street.

An ordinance, on petition, for improving part of an alley, from Fifth to Sixth street, and between Oak and Zane streets, being the 30-foot alley about 596½ feet north of Oak street.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley, from Fifth street to a point 200 feet west of Fifth street, being the 30-foot alley about 594 feet north of Oak street.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Fifth to Sixth street, and between Oak and Zane streets, situated two hundred feet south of Oak street.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from first 20-foot alley north of Oak street to a 30-foot alley 504 feet north of Oak street, and between Fourth and Fifth streets.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from first 20-foot alley north of Oak street, to a 30-foot alley 596½ feet north of Oak street, and between Fifth and Sixth streets.

An ordinance for reconstructing a part of Market street, from Eleventh to Twelfth.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the Engineer's report of the following grades, which were severally adopted:

Grade of alley from Eleventh to Twelfth, between Market and Jefferson, known as Congress alley.

Grade of first alley north of Walnut street, from Bowser to Tenth street.

Grade of alleys on the square bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth, and Grayson and Walnut streets.

Grade of Nineteenth street from Portland avenue to Bank street.

Grade map of the alley from Thirteenth street east, and between Main and Market streets, known as Pirtle street.

Grades of the alleys on the square bounded by Fifth and Sixth and Zane and Oak streets.

Grades of the alleys on the square bounded by Fourth and Fifth and St. Catharine and Oak streets.

Changed grade of Congress street, from Sixth to Ninth street.

Mr. Byrne reported separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the following Engineer's apportionments, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the intersection of Ninth and Kentucky streets; C. Hagan, assignee of E. H. Whitesides, contractor.

Apportionment of digging and walling a well at the corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets; C. Hagan, assignee of E. H. Whitesides, contractor.

Altered apportionment of improving sidewalks on both sides of Southgate street, from Fifteenth to Elizabeth; S. R. Shanks, contractor.

Altered apportionment of improving Eighth street, from Oldham to Oak; Giles & Monohan, contractor.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

George W. Hider, $266 90 for repairs of streets.
Morgan McCheeky, $269 58 for cleaning streets.
C. W. Sale and others, $95 07 for work on sewers.
Sharks & Selvage, $1,077 19 for work on sewers.
H. S. Lyter, $1,380 for work on City Hall.
Thomas Bradley, $190 65 for stationery.
L. H. King, $2,631 70 for work on sewers.
P. Bannon, $1,678 60 for stoneware pipe.
Union Cement Association, $136 25 for cement.
George W. Hider, $43 60 for repair on streets.
A. W. R. Harris, $67 for making out tax-bills.
Marshal Chancery Court, $5,950 79 to pay judgments.
James Nevin, $175, for repairs of pumps.
J. M. Carson, $7 50, for work on catch-basins.
Hall, Welmore & Eddy, $30 50, for lumber.
H. C. Lloyd, $107 60, for medicines.
Steamer Morning Star, $19 25, for charity transportation.
J. H. Cecil, $1,101 60, for work on sewers.

CLAIM REFERRED.

H. Ratterman, $176 25, for coffins.

CLAIM REJECTED.

T. W. Thompson, $117 45, court fees.

SEPARATE SESSION.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, September 5, 1871, at 8 o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 24, 1871.

Present—Charles R. Long, President, and all the members.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

A message was read from his Honor the Mayor submitting the following contracts, which were severally approved, viz:

White, Selvage & Snyder, to improve Fourteenth street, from the south side of Delaware to the north side of Kentucky street.

Geo. R. Caswell, to improve Maple street, from the west side of Thirteenth to the east side of Fourteenth street.

Geo. R. Caswell, to improve Maple street, from the west side of Twelfth to the east side of Thirteenth street.

Giles & Monohan, to improve Spring street, from the north side of Payne to the north side of Quarry street.

L. B. Redd & Bro., to improve Campbell street, from the south side of Broadway to the north side of Jacob street.

L. B. Redd & Bro., to improve St. Catherine street, from the east side of Third to the west side of Second street.

George R. Caswell, to improve the alley from Eleventh to Twelfth, between Broadway and Maple streets.

George R. Caswell, to improve the alley from West to Eleventh, between Walnut and Madison streets.

George R. Caswell, to improve the alley from Tenth to Eleventh, between Magazine and Chestnut streets.

L. B. Redd & Bro., to improve the alley from Fourth to Fifth, between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets.

Luke Reynolds, to improve the sidewalk on north side of Broadway, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street.

Luke Reynolds, to improve sidewalk on east side of Eleventh, between Broadway and Maple streets.

W. R. Gray, to improve the sidewalks on west side of Thirteenth, between Green and Jefferson streets.

Daniel Batman, to improve the sidewalk on both sides of Bowser street, from Walnut to Grayson.

J. R. Brown, to improve the sidewalk on north side of Broadway, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street.

J. R. Brown, to improve the sidewalk on south side of Rowan, or Monroe, from Twelfth to Thirteenth street.

E. H. Whiteside, to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Sixteenth and Grayson streets.

J. C. Applegate, to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-first and Jefferson streets.

J. C. Applegate, to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Sixteenth and Magazine streets.

J. C. Applegate, to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Nineteenth and Chestnut streets.

J. C. Applegate, to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-first and Chestnut streets.

J. C. Applegate, to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Walnut streets.

J. C. Applegate, to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Grayson and Eighteenth streets.

J. C. Applegate, to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-second and Walnut streets.

J. C. Applegate, to construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-second and Market streets.

S. R. Shanks, to construct a brick sewer in Sixth cross street, from Portland Avenue to Bank street.

Lyter, King, & Co., to construct a brick sewer from Preston street, near Water street, to the Ohio river.

B. Dupont, to construct a pipe sewer in Walnut street, from Second to Third street.

The Mayor submitted the bond of W. H. Cooney, as supernumerary policeman, which was approved.

The City Engineer submitted the following apportionments, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted, viz:

Apportionment of sidewalk north side of Kentucky street, from Shelby to Logan; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Apportionment of sidewalk south side of Main street, from Shelby to Logan; Sale & Cecil, contractors.

Apportionment of well southeast corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets; C. Hagan, assignee of E. H. Whitesides, contractor.

Apportionment of Shelby street, from Kentucky to Milk streets; U. Stengel, contractor.

Apportionment of well at intersection of Ninth and Kentucky streets; C. Hagan, assignee of E. H. Whitesides, contractor.

Apportionment of sidewalk north side of Green, from Floyd to Brook streets; L. H. King, contractor.

Altered apportionment of Eighth steeet, from Oldham to Oak; Giles & Monohan, contractors.

Altered apportionment of sidewalks both sides of Southgate, from Fifteenth to Elizabeth street.

The City Engineer submitted the following ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Commitee on Streets of the Eastern district, viz.:

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley, from Hancock to Clay and between Jacob and Laurel streets.

An ordinance to improve the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the north side of Madison street, between Floyd and East street.

The City Engineer submitted a petition from George W. Irving, with a resolution granting him permission to grade the first alley north of Maple street, and running east 222¼ feet to the east line of his lot, which was amended and adopted.

The City Engineer submitted a petition therefor, with a resolution granting Samuel Black & Co. further time, until Oct. 1, 1871, to complete the improvement of Eleventh-Cross street, from Portland avenue to High street, and of High alley, from Seventeenth street to Bridge street, which was adopted.

The City Engineer submitted the following claims, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted:

H. S. Lyter, $1,380 for brick furnished City Hall.

L. H. King, $709 82 for work on Third-street sewer.

L. H. King, $1,921 88 for work on Eighth-street sewer.

Shanks & Selvage, $1,077 19 for work on Dry-run sewer.

C. W. Sale and others, $95 07 for work on Second-street sewer.

Thos. Bradley, $190 65 for stationery.

The following claims, submitted by the City Engineer, were referred to the Finance Committee, viz:

D. Mathewson & Co., $678 72 for stone wall on Brent street.

Jas. Gillooly and others, $92 33 for repairing in the Fifth District.

Mr. Peter Smith, Flour Inspector, reported as inspected 2,856 barrels of flour for the month of July, which was received and filed.

Mr. R. H. Webb reported as having inspected 4,314 barrels of flour, which was received and filed.

Mr. Long presented the grade maps of Main street, from Johnston street to the bridge; and of Southall Junction street from the bridge to Southall street, with resolutions approving the same, were severally adopted.

Mr. Long presented the following ordinances, which were severally read once and referred to Street Committee, Eastern District:

An ordinance for improving a part of Main street, from east side Johnston street to west side of Mary street.

An ordinance for improving Main street, from the eastern abutment of the new bridge to the east line of the Birkhead & Pearce's property.

An ordinance for improving a part of Main street, from the west side of Mary street to the nearest abutment of the new bridge.

Mr. Long presented a map of Main street at Southall junction, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

A communication from Messrs. Kyser & Co., to ventilate the new jail, was referred to the Committee on Court-house and Public Buildings.

A claim in favor of James A. Roache, for plumber work at jail, was referred to Committee on Court-house and City Buildings.

Mr. Orrill presented a petition from the residents on Shelby street, south of Broadway, in regard to the Railroad Company putting down a turn-table at Broadway, with a resolution instructing the Engineer to have the same removed, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill presented a petition from the property-holders in regard to the well at the intersection of Garden and Madison, with a resolution instructing the Engineer to have the well deepened, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye moved to suspend the rules in order that the Committee on Health could report an ordinance defining the duties of the officers of the Board of Health, which motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Ainslie, Coleman, Connell, Ferguson, Hamilton, Jacob, Jefferson, Kaye, Verhoeff, Wahl, Wehmhoff and Whipps—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Bourlier, Campion, German, Leech, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Day, Shaffer, Shadburne and Smith—10.

Mr. McCulloch presented a petition from F. Bronger, in regard to the well at Eighteenth and Gallagher streets, which was read and referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

Mr. McCulloch presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Mayor to take the proper steps to have the Water Company extend a main pipe to Portland, which was referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

Mr. Kaye presented a petition from George T. Gerding, in regard to making a harbor on his property north of Fulton street, between Marion and Cut-off, which was referred to Committee on Wharf and City Engineer.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution for a foot-way crossing across Jefferson street, on West side of Floyd, which was adopted.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution to repair the gutter on north side Jacob street, between Floyd and Preston streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Ferguson presented a resolution to have the scale of H. Lising removed from Broadway, between new Eighteenth street and old Eighteenth street, which was adopted.

Mr. Letterle presented a resolution to have the obstructions removed from Elm street, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Jacob presented a grade map of the alleys in the square, bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets, and Walnut and Madison streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Jacob presented an ordinance for improving part of an alley from Ninth to Tenth street, and between Walnut and Madison streets, which was read once, and referred to the Street Committee Western District.

Mr. O'Day presented a resolution directing the Mayor to take the necessary steps to have the sidewalk made on south side Duncan street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, which was referred to Street Committee Western District.

President Long presented a petition from Jno. C. Loran, Clerk City Court, asking the Council to fix his salary, which was referred to Finance Committee and City Attorney.

Mr. German presented a resolution authorizing the Sinking Fund to pay to the city $300, for dirt delivered on the wharf, which was adopted.

Mr. Wehmhoff presented a claim of $85, in favor of F. W. Merz, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

President Long presented the following ordinances, which were severally read and referred to Committee on Gas and Water, viz:

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Washington and Pocahontas streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Washington street and Smith's alley, running between Wenzel and Buchanan streets.

President Long presented a petition from the City Railway Company for the election of B. F. Reynolds, E. D. Smith and E. A. Richards as private watchmen. Also, a petition from H. W. Barr, to be elected private watchman, with a resolution to elect the same at the joint session this evening, which was adopted.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Grievances, was discharged from the consideration of the petition of B. F. Tomlin for damages to his horse by the Fire Department.

Mr. Jacob presented a petition from the Managers of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, with a resolution permitting them at their expense to grade "C" street from Third to First street, which was adopted.

Mr. Shaffer presented two petitions, which, without reading, were referred to the Committee on Streets and Sewers, Western District.

Mr. Whipps presented a petition asking that the wood to be used in the pavement on Second street be treated by "Robbins Process," which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District and City Engineer.

Mr. Jacob presented a petition asking that the wood used in the pavement on Chestnut street be treated by the "Robbins Process," which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District and City Engineer.

Mr. O'Day presented a resolution for a pipe sewer in Jefferson street, from Fifteenth to Seventeenth streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Leech presented a petition, which, without reading, was referred to the Committee on Finance and Grievance.

Mr. Leech presented the report and voucher of the Chief of the Fire Department for the months of June and July, which were received and filed.

Mr. Wahl, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Eastern District, reported the following petitions, which were severally granted, viz.:

TAVERNS.

A. B. Dawkins, corner Floyd and Jefferson streets.
Chas. Moeller, corner Clay and Main streets.
Fred. Fehr, corner Shelby and Jefferson streets.
G. H. Otto, on Green, between Preston and Jackson streets.
Fred. Rink, on Jefferson street, between Wenzel street and creek.
B. Strube, at Woodland Garden.
Paul Kratz, on Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson streets.
G. Detweiler & Co., corner Hancock and Market streets.
Elizabeth Meyer, on Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson streets.
Geo. Snyder, on Second, between Main and Market streets.
F. J. Betchard, on Jefferson, between Preston and Jackson streets.
Val Stout, corner Main and Johnson streets.
Philip Hillen, corner Washington and Clay streets.
Jno. Ehrman & Co., in Butchertown.
W. R. Lucas, corner of Hancock and Green streets.

COFFEE-HOUSES.

Thos. Gavern, on Main, between Jackson and Hancock streets.
Theo. Riverman, corner Jefferson and First streets.
Henry Meyer, on Market, between Jackson and Hancock streets.
James Dalton, corner Washington and Preston streets.
Conrad Walter, on Clay, between Madison and Walnut streets.
D. Esselman, corner of Clay and Fulton streets.
Edward Stoll, on Market, between First and Second streets.
Jasper Terry, corner Campbell and Fulton streets.
Alex. Shone, on Second, between Main and Washington streets.
John Laun, on Jefferson, between Shelby and Campbell streets.
Feronica Ackley, on Jefferson, between Hancock and Clay streets.
Josephine Stey, corner Preston and Laurel streets.
Henry Cavins, on Jefferson, between Shelby and Campbell streets.
H. Foersting, corner of Green and Jackson streets.
Sullivan & McCoy, on Main street, between First and Brook.
Catherine Sauer, on Hamilton, between Logan street and creek.
A. J. Moss, on Second, between St. Joseph and St. Catherine streets.
James Reardon, on Main, between Preston and Jackson streets.
J. Schlachterer, on Main, between Campbell and Wenzel streets.
B. Klippel, corner Preston and Breckinridge streets.

Mr. Wahl presented the petition of John Weissenstein & Co., for a coffee-house license, when Mr. Jefferson presented a remonstrance against the same, when the same was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Coffee-houses, Eastern District.

Mr. Wahl, from the same, presented an ordinance concerning taverns and tavern keepers, as to the manner of obtaining license, rates of license and regulations; which was read once, and, pending the consideration, the hour for the joint session arrived.

JOINT SESSION.

The two boards having assembled, the following officers were duly elected, viz:

Drs. Humphries, Bell, Lewis Rodgers and Cummins, Physicians to the Board of Health.

Dr. C. B. Blackburn, Secretary of the Board of Health.

Dr. T. L. McDermott, Health Warden, Western District.

B. F. Reynolds, E. D. Smith and E. A. Richards, private watchmen.

Being unable to elect a Health Officer or Health Warden for the Eastern District, after repeated ballots, the joint session arose, and the Council adjourned until Thursday evening, September 7, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

CITY FEATURES.

Milton Gold Store.

Elegant new styles of cameo, topaz and amethyst stone sets.

Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth St.

Largest Dollar Mirrors in the city.

Milton Gold Art Gallery.

Everybody should visit the Milton Gold Art Gallery this week.

For Ornaments,

Use Silver Glass Globes, price $1. Universal Exposition.

Milton Gold Store.

New opera and Adelaid echains to-day.

Universal Exposition.

$2 50 French Gilt Sets for $1.

Infants.

Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup. See advertisement in another column.

The Louisville Market.

This beautiful new building, situated on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, will be opened to the public on Saturday morning, August 26th. The market will be occupied by some of the most renowned butchers and gardeners in this section of the country, and the attention of the public is respectfully directed to this fact. Every stall in the market is engaged, and will be occupied on inauguration day and every day thereafter.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

☞ Prices reduced. Best in the city. Photographs in every style. It is at J. C. Elrod's, second gallery below Fourth, on Main street. Takes babies good and cheap.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.
BEN. FRANKLIN......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL......Capt. C. DAVID.
EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES......Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

U. S. Mail and Adams Express Company Packet.
CAMELIA......MATHER, Master.
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson This Day, 25th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
BURKSVILLE......SIMMS, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 25th inst., at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
UMPIRE......JOHN CARTRIGHT, Master.
Will leave as above Friday, 25th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
ADA HEILMAN......SCOTT, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 26th, at 5 P. M., positively.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

YEAST POWDER.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Baking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes, at short notice, delicious Biscuits, Rolls, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL NET weight at represented. Grocers and dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Proprietors, 69 New Street, NEW YORK CITY.

The trade in Louisville and in the South and Southwest supplied by
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
H. C. ARMSTRONG,
HIBBITT & SON,
and by other dealers in Louisville. fe27eodeow6m

TURKISH BATHS.

GENUINE IMPROVED TURKISH BATHS,

With special accommodations for Ladies who wish to improve their complexion or health, at the

Novelty Cure,

172 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

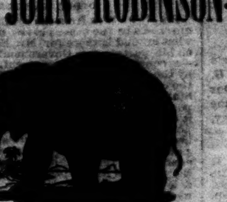
WE will give $500 in case of failure to CURE any disease that flesh is heir to if not too far advanced. Terms for Medical or Surgical treatment very reasonable.

Price of Turkish Bath only $1 50, or 8 tickets for $10. Any other kind of Bath you please for 50 cents.

Hours—For Ladies, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Gentlemen, from 6 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 8 P. M. je4 SuWe&Frm

AMUSEMENTS.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON



IS COMING

—TO—

LOUISVILLE

—ON—

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

August 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1871, with his great monster

THREE-TENT SHOW.

THREE MAMMOTH PAVILIONS will be erected, one expressly for the Museum, another exclusively for the Menagerie and Caravan, and the third devoted to Equestrian entertainments, and only

ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

ONE TICKET ADMITS TO ALL,

Museum, Menagerie, Caravan, and Circus. Thirty gold and crimson cages, filled with rare Living Wild Animals, Birds, and Reptiles, from every clime under the sun.

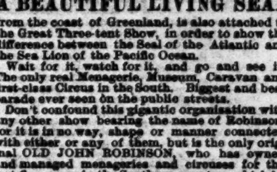
The greatest curiosity of the age, and what never was exhibited in the South before, are the

FOUR MONSTER LIVING SEA LIONS,

from the coast of California, in the Pacific ocean, with mane erect like the ferocious monarchs of the forest. They consume over five hundred pounds of fresh fish daily. Also a monster living

WILD YAK,

from the deserts of Tartary.



A BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEAL

from the coast of Greenland, is also attached to the Great Three-tent Show, in order to show the difference between the Seal of the Atlantic and the Sea Lion of the Pacific Ocean.

Wait for it, watch for it, and go and see it! The only real Menagerie, Museum, Caravan and first-class Circus in the South. Biggest and best parade ever seen on the public streets.

Don't confound this gigantic organization with any other show bearing the name of Robinson, for it is in no way, shape or manner connected with either or any of them, but is the only original OLD JOHN ROBINSON, who has owned and managed menageries and circuses for the last five years in the Southern country; which he has spent years of toil and vast sums of money to bring his monster Combination Museum, Menagerie, Caravan and Circus to the high state of perfection which it now assumes to be,

The Challenge Champion Show of the World!

REMEMBER THE DAYS AND DATES

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, August 24th, August 25th and August 26th, 1871. Corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. Do not forget that we are coming with an avalanche of talent.

WAIT FOR US!!

This mammoth show will also visit the following cities and villages on the exact days and dates mentioned below:

Bowling Green, Monday, August 28th; Gallatin, Tenn., Tuesday, August 29th; Nashville, Wednesday and Thursday, August 30th and 31st; Springfield, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 1st; Clarksville, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 2d; Paris, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 4th; Humboldt, Tuesday, Sept. 5th; Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 6th, 7th and 8th; Brownsville, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 9th; Columbia, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 11th; Pulaski, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 12th; Linnwood, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 13th; Franklin, Tenn., Thursday, September 14th; Nashville, Tenn., Friday, Sept. 15th; Murfreesboro, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 16th; Shelbyville, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 18th; Stevenson, Ala., Tuesday, Sept. 19th; Chattanooga, Wednesday, Sept. 20th. au15 d12

THE SHELBY FAIR

WILL commence on Tuesday, 29th inst., and continue four days. Every preparation has been made to make it unrivaled in its attractions, as it has heretofore been. A large Amphitheater, a new Floral Hall, stables, &c., an ample supply of water, a large crowd, and a fine exhibition are some of the attractions that will be offered. Half-fare tickets on the Shelby railroad. Let everybody come and enjoy themselves.

A. MIDDLETON, President.
L. W. SMITH, Secretary.
August 24th, 1871. au25 dtd

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE.

A Beautiful Modern-built Brick Residence, together with 8 1-2 Acres of Handsomely Laid Out Grounds, Situated Corner Upper Vincennes and Charlestown Streets, New Albany, Indiana.

THE HOUSE contains 14 rooms, hot and cold water bath-rooms, servants' rooms, and every convenience. Also on premises fine stabling, outhouses, gardener's house, and large well and cisterns. The house is in perfect repair, and was built for and formerly owned by John S. McDonald, Esq., and adjoins the palatial residence of W. C. DePauw, Esq. The grounds lay high, thoroughly drained, well inclosed, and are embellished and adorned by a great variety of excellent fruit and fine shade trees and shrubbery. An extended and magnificent view can be had from this point of New Albany, Louisville, and surrounding country, and the New Albany and Louisville Railroad is within a few minutes' walk. Upper Vincennes street, upon which the property is located, is one of the main thoroughfares, and is graded and paved. The great Louisville and St. Louis Air-line Railroad Bridge will form junction with Indiana shore at foot of this street. In all respects this is one of the most admirably arranged and conveniently-located private family residences and grounds to be found anywhere. Situated just outside the city limits, the taxes are merely nominal, and as either a speculative investment or for a permanent residence property, combines inducements seldom presented. Will trade for Louisville property. For full particulars apply at our office.
au21 dtf MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS —AND— AUCTIONEERS,

64 and 66 West Jefferson st.
au4

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.'S GREAT SALE

—OF—

Beautiful, Elevated, and Healthy SUBURBAN LOTS,

LOCATED IN THE

GREAT EAST END,

Will take place in September.

THE MAGNIFICENT Reinhard homestead, on the Brownsboro pike, running thence toward the Ohio, with full river view, known as Mottat Holly, is now being laid out by us into building sites, with a view to exquisite landscape gardening, and will be sold at public auction early in September. It is without question the most desirable property ever offered at public sale, for homes adjoining the city limits, with all city benefits without city taxation.

Topographical maps of these grounds will shortly be ready for distribution.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Agents.
au5 dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

New York Circus

From the Hippotheatron Iron Buildings,

Fourteenth st., opposite the Academy of Music, N. Y.

L. B. LENT......Director.

CHESTNUT & FOURTH STS.,
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday,
Aug. 30 & 31 & Sep. 1.

Grand entree at 2½ and 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years 25 cents. Tickets for sale at Wm. S. Hays' Music Store, 160 Fourth street.

THIS CELEBRATED METROPOLITAN TROUPE, which has been established for years in New York, is

The Only Circus

that has ever secured a permanent footing among the regular places of amusement in that city; is now on its usual summer excursion. No circus in one company can produce five such artists as

M'LLE CAROLINE ROLLAND,
The GREAT MELVILLE,
GEORGE DONALD,
LE PETIT ALEXANDER, and
FRANK MELVILLE.

The FIVE LEADING BAREBACK RIDERS of this establishment, while in every department of Equestrian and Acrobatic art the various positions are filled by a COMBINATION of

ACKNOWLEDGED STARS,

UNPARALLELED IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

First season in America of the wonderful

CYNOCEPHALUS!

The Director of the New York Circus wishes it to be distinctly understood that this remarkable creature is not a human being, disguised as an animal, but a GENUINE CYNOCEPHALUS from Africa.

One of the great features of the New York Circus is Prof. Chas. Boswold's

BRASS AND REED BAND,

which is THREE TIMES AS LARGE as any band ever attached to any other circus, and will parade the streets about 10 A. M. in THE LARGEST, MOST MASSIVE, and ELABORATELY CARVED and DECORATED

GOLDEN CHARIOT

ever constructed, and drawn by the handsomest TEAM OF TWENTY-FOUR HORSES that the world can produce. This Leviathan Golden Chariot was constructed expressly for this MONSTER MUSICAL ORGANIZATION at the expenditure of FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is the only chariot in the world spacious enough to contain this

MAMMOTH BAND.

The uniform of this Band is in the style of the French Imperial Cent Garde, being gorgeous beyond description, and costing the sum of EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS. The Golden Chariot will be followed by a

TEAM OF TWELVE FAIRY PONIES,

the SMALLEST and PRETTIEST in the world.

THIS CIRCUS HAS THE

Largest and Best Constructed CIRCUS TENT,

WITH MORE AND

BETTER SEATING CAPACITY

Than any other Circus Tent in America.

The Director of the New York Circus offers the following

CHALLENGE! OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD! $10,000

THAT THE

NEW YORK CIRCUS

IS THE

BEST CIRCUS IN THE WORLD

The entire amount of the winnings on the decision of the wager shall be handed over to the treasurer of the Orphans' Home, or to some other charitable institution in Louisville, the object of this challenge being to ESTABLISH A FACT, and at the same time to aid a worthy charity. Here is an excellent opportunity for boastful pretentiousness to exploit itself.
au22 d7exMo

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO.

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, September 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, one of the very best and most elegantly-improved farms in the Western country, 104 acres, very rich, No. 1 lime-stone land. This place can be bought at a decided bargain, as the owner, Wm. S. Fry, is going to leave the State. The property is within a quarter of a mile of Utica, Clark county, Ind., in sight of and within six miles of Louisville. A new, modern style two-and-a-half-story brick house, with twelve rooms, three cellars, and all the necessary out-buildings, good orchard, &c. About one and one-half miles of stone fence on the farm. Turnpike from Jeffersonville to the place. Carriages will carry persons to and from the place free of charge. Leave the Bruner House, in Jeffersonville, at 1 P. M. This place must be seen to be appreciated.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.

GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 74 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., Auctioneers. au25 dtd

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

Desirable Furniture at Private Residence,

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, 29th August, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at No. 201 Chestnut street, corner of Center, all the household furniture in said dwelling, consisting of one oiled walnut parlor set, one oiled walnut bed-room set, one mahogany bed-room set, one walnut sideboard and extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, and a general variety of articles in housekeeping line.

au24 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Cottage and Lot at Auction

BY ERASTUS D. TYLER,

TUESDAY, August 29th, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., Cottage with 6 rooms, hall and porch; lot 71½ by 180, on Bardstown avenue, in Henning & Speed's addition. Eligible and delightful location. Street cars, via Broadway. Terms at sale. au23 d8

ELEGANT FOURTH-STREET BUILDING SITES,

75 BY 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, on the east side of Fourth street, near Lee street. This ground is most desirably located, and is in a section daily enhancing in value—convenient to street cars, in neighborhood of Floral Park, and first-class improvements are going up everywhere in immediate vicinity. Price $40 per foot, 1-3 cash; balance 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

119 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS,

Comprising the handsome grounds of the

GERMAN REAL ESTATE COMPANY

—AND—

BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

Situated Near the Terminus of the Shelby-street Railroad,

ON LONG TIME,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, August 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell the above property in lots to suit purchasers. Mary street is graded and paved up to the line of this tract. This is high, beautiful ground, embracing about 4,000 feet, and is accessible by the Shelby-street cars. Being situated but a short distance south of Broadway and about three squares east of Shelby street, as an investment it is the best property that has been offered at auction this season, and should command the attention of buyers. For workingmen and mechanics in quest of cheap homes, a better opportunity has never been presented.

An omnibus will connect with the cars during the sale. Plats are now ready for distribution.

Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with interest and lien.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.
au17,19,22,25,26,27,29,30

LOST.

LOST—COW—Description—Above the medium size; roan color; small specks, with more of white on the flanks; one horn a little shorter than the other, caused from the loss of the outside or hull. Mark—crop and underbit in one ear, and over-slope in the other. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to OWSLEY & CO., No. 27 W. Main street. au25 d3*

COAL.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,

DEALERS IN

PITTSBURG COAL

FROM ALL POOLS.

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dt

ROBERT SCHUTTER,

ARTIST,

FRESCO, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

153 Third st., bet. Green and Walnut.

WORK done on the most reasonable terms. Call and investigate workmanship. All work guaranteed. je14 eod3mthp

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Employment for 1 engineer, 3 school-teachers, 3 salesmen, 2 porters, 5 drivers, 4 boys; also wanted farm hands and families for country; also mechanics of every trade can get immediate work. For help or hire apply to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH—That can do general country work, such as wagon work, horse shoeing, &c. Apply immediately at Kentucky Hub and Spoke Factory. CLARK & Allen, 336 West Main, between Eighth and Ninth.

WANTED—MAN AND WOMAN—The man to garden and do general farm work, the woman to cook and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 30 W. Main street, back office, up stairs. au25 dtf

WANTED—STONE-CUTTERS—Inquire at Wolf's Hotel, No. 299 West Market street, south side, to-day, between 6 and 12 o'clock. E. L. WENTZ & CO., Contractors. JAMES PAGE, foreman.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small house, with 3 to 5 rooms, in a good neighborhood, furnished or unfurnished. Address W. T., care Courier-Journal office. au25 d4*

WANTED—4 GOOD MEN—To work at cast-iron fronts. Want one of them to take charge of the cast-iron front department. None need apply but who can come well recommended. HAUGH & CO., Indianapolis, Ind. au24 d6

WANTED—FEMALE TEACHER—Of experience, to take charge of a class of eight or ten young ladies. Must understand music and the English branches. Address D. W. HARBER, Maxville, Ky. au24 d6

WANTED—BOARD—For gentleman and wife, in a small family. Would furnish own room. Address E. Y., Courier-Journal office. au24 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper, seamstress, or as clerk in a millinery store, by a widow lady. Address B. W., this office. au24 d5*

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER—To go to the country. Inquire at GATCHEL & HYATT'S, 80 Jefferson street. au24 d2*

WANTED—COOK AND HOUSE GIRL—Apply at 216 Third street. au24 d4*

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper in a No. 1 private family by a young lady well acquainted with the business. Best of references given. Address, in full name, J. Jones, postoffice, Louisville, Ky. au23 dtf

WANTED—A good double desk and about 15 feet of railing suitable for an office. Inquire of S. W. RAPIER, Agent Mound City Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 113 Market, near Fourth street. au23 dtf

WANTED—A SITUATION—As book-keeper or bill clerk, by an experienced man. Could loan his employers some money. Address A. B., this office. au23 d3*

WANTED—100 SAIL-MAKERS—At No. 18 Second street. au23 d6

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE. no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—For newest and best selling articles of the day. Call on or address MOORE & CO., 111 Third street, Louisville, Ky. au20 d&wlm&Su*

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT—The stern-wheel steamer West Wind, 150 feet long, 28 feet beam, 4 feet hold; cylinders 15 inches by 4 feet stroke; 3 boilers. In good running order. Terms easy. Apply to G. McCALLUM & CO., 35 Third street. au23 d7ln8u

FOR SALE—A No. 1 FAMILY GROCERY—Centrally located, doing a first-rate business. Reasons for selling satisfactory; explanation given. Address A. C., Courier-Journal office. au22 d7*

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—Southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, containing 10 rooms. With but little expense can be converted into a good business house. Possession given September 8th, 1871. Apply to JAMES W. PRATHER, 207 Main street, near Sixth street. au17 dtf

FOR SALE—HAMS—SHOULDERS—At the lowest market price, 5,000 choice sugar-cured hams and 5,000 bacon shoulders. Apply at F. LEIB'S office, No. 20 Main street, between First and Second, or at his pork-house, in Butchertown. au15 dim

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long time, a two-story brick residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh; lot 60 by 200 feet to an alley. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS PEARSON, 86 Fourth street. jy13 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x210 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Located on Fifth street, near Walnut, No. 186. This house was repapered and painted about nine months ago. Apply to Dr. PRIEST, 154 Fifth street, Louisville. au25 d6

FOR RENT—A STORE-HOUSE—On First street, between Main and river, with new style elevator, &c.; also a front office on Main, between Third and Fourth. Inquire of WIARD, McGEE & CO. au24 d7

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two houses on Fifth street, near Oak; eleven rooms each; gas, water and all modern improvements. Will rent low to good tenants. Apply to JNO. COLEMAN, 161 West Main street. au23 sodtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Central location, ten rooms, water and gas. Rent $45 per month. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his new photograph gallery, Nos. 142 and 144 Main, below Fourth street. au23 d3*

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A No. 1 front office, on 2d floor of Mozart building, corner Fourth and Jefferson, room No. 3. Inquire of J. S. GRAY, Esq., 109 West Main street. au23 d6*

FOR RENT CHEAP—HOUSE—A two-story double brick house, with eleven rooms, kitchen, cellars, well and cistern; also two acres of ground attached, containing lawn, flowers and vegetable garden, fruit and shade-trees. Apply on the premises, No. 656 Portland avenue.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—A large, three-story brick house, containing 12 rooms, with gas and water and bath-room, on Fourth street, between Walnut and Green. A splendid house for club or boarding-house. Lot 55 by 200. Also a beautiful residence, with eight rooms; large lot; south side of Chestnut, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, one of the most beautiful places in West End. S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main st. au17 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE—The beautiful brick store and dwelling-house on the southwestern corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets; seven rooms and store-room. For a confectionery or fancy business of any kind, it is an excellent stand. For terms apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. Keys at Mr. Carroll's grocery, next door. au6 dtf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—For 2 or 3 gentlemen, suitable for sleeping-room, at No. 17 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. None but quiet and responsible persons need apply. au6 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my21 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—HOME—A nice suburban house, 2¾ miles from the city, on the L., C. & L. R. R., near the Fair Grounds; 10 acres of well-improved land, beautifully laid out, and ornamented with fruit trees and other shrubbery; nice cottage of six rooms and other buildings. For particulars call and see me at 373 East Main, Louisville, Ky. F. M. BARBOUR, Real Estate Agent. au23 eod3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARMS—A number of fine improved farms, both in and out of this State, well located. Also some very desirable city property. Persons wanting either should call and see my list, at 373 East Main street, Louisville, Ky. F. M. BARBOUR, Real Estate Agent. au23 eod3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A valuable tract of heavily timbered land 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Nashville R. R. Will take real estate in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. jy7 dttin8u

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—TWO STEERS—Yesterday morning, one young and one apparently aged; had on yoke. The owner can get them by applying to BEN SHUMAKER, on Chestnut street, No. 325, between Clay and Shelby, and paying charges. au24 d3*

TAKEN UP—TWO WHITE HOGS—Yesterday; weight about 100 pounds each. Both have split in ear. Owner can get them by calling at A. A. WHEELER'S carriage shop, First and Main streets, prove property and pay charges. au24 d3*

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—MULES—On Friday, August 18th, one black mare mule, 15 hands high; a little lame in right hind foot; one horse mule, 13½ hands high, with a white stripe on one side. A liberal reward will be paid for information left at McMAIN & WILKINS' coal office, No. 96 Fifth street, near Market. au23 d3*

STRAYED—COW—Some three weeks ago, a dark brindle cow, in good order; three sound teats. Will pay a liberal reward for her return to me, at 75 Broadway, between Brook and Floyd. M. M. HUBBARD. au14 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Neatly-furnished rooms, good table, hot and cold-water baths, &c., at 283 First, between Chestnut and Gray streets.

BOARDING—First-class persons desiring good board and rooms, can obtain the same in a small private family. Rooms en suite, if desired. One room on first floor. Address Mrs. H. O. M., Courier-Journal office. jy23dtf

FOUND.

FOUND—POCKET-BOOK—In my store, about four weeks ago, a brown morocco pocket-book, containing a small amount of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. A. DUTEIL.